

The Historic Gardens of England Series

Cumbria

Long List of Prospective Gardens



Tent Lodge, by Coniston Water, Turner 1818

Jonathan Denby
July 2016

This is a preliminary list of gardens which may suitable for inclusion in the Cumbrian edition of the Historic Gardens of England series. It has been compiled principally from the following sources:

Matthew Hyde's edition of Pevsner for Cumbria

Ray Desmond's *Bibliography of British and Irish Gardens*

The National Gardens Scheme Directory

A schedule of gardens visited by the Cumbria Gardens Trust

Gardens and country houses listed by English Heritage.

John Martin Robinson's *A Guide to the Country Houses of the North-West*

Country Life

Cumbria Life

Occasional Papers of the Cumbria Gardens Trust

Where gardens have a separate listing from the houses which they serve the full text of the English Heritage listing together with a note of sources has been included. Desmond's sources are also given.

In the text 'P' refers to Matthew Hyde's edition of Pevsner, JMR to *A Guide to the Country Houses of the North-West* by John Martin Robinson, 'CGT' to the Cumbrian Gardens Trust, 'NT' to the National Trust, 'CL' to Country Life.

A * denotes the most significant gardens.

References in bold refer to items which I do not yet have.

Abbey House

Barrow-in-Furness

c1910-1914

Lutyens building, now hotel.

Country Life, v. 49, p. 398

Desmond: J Brown - Gardens of a Golden Afternoon 1982, 172



***Abbot Hall**

Grange-over-Sands

c1840s, extended c1870.



***Abbot Hall**

Kendal
c1759

P 434 – Attributed to either John Carr of York or John Hird. Bought by town in 1897, garden turned into public park. Almost derelict by the 1950s.



Cumbria Life 2012, p. 40.

Abbots Bay

Keswick
CA12 5UG
c1902
Visited by CGT



***Abbots Brow**

Kirkby Lonsdale

NGS garden 1943

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-26185820.html>

Very close to where Turner painted the scene now known as 'Ruskin's view', after a glowing review of the area by the critic in 1875. Ruskin said:

"whatever moorland hill, and sweet river, and English forest foliage can be seen at their best is gathered there; and chiefly seen from the steep bank which falls to the stream side from the upper part of the town itself. ...I do not know in all my own country, still less in France or Italy, a place more naturally divine, or a more priceless possession of true "Holy Land."



© Richard Booth

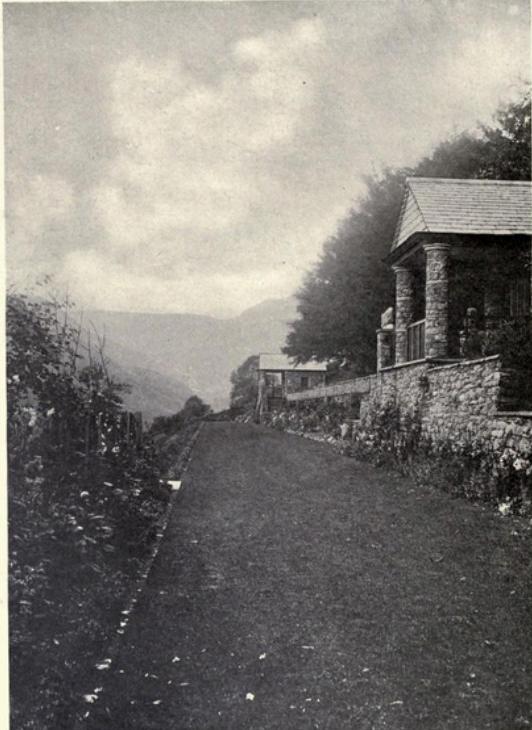
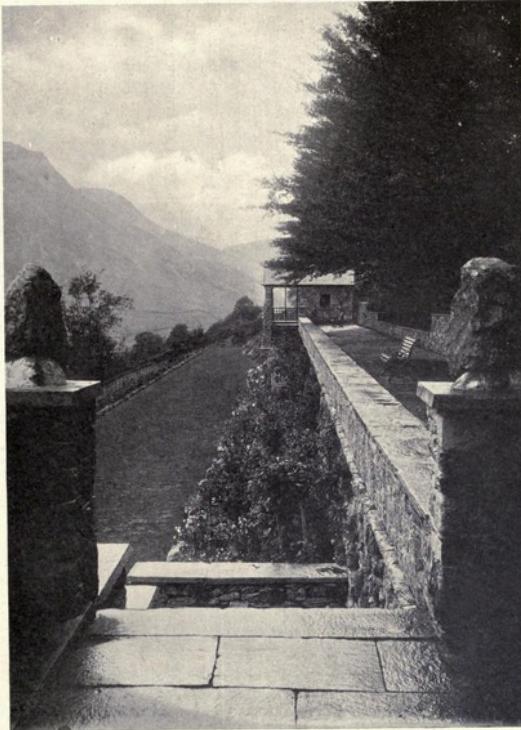


***Above Beck**

Grasmere

Late C19

Mawson garden, 1908.



Desmond: G Beard Mawson 1976, 43

Cumbria Life, Sept. 2009.

***Acorn Bank**

Temple Sowerby

CA10 1SP

Bought by Dalstons in 1544, previous owners being Knights Templar

Much of the current house is pre C18.

P 633- Temple Sowerby. 1543. NT. Today it remains under-used, although the attractive walled gardens are well known.

<http://www.visitcumbria.com/evnp/acorn-bank-garden/->

"Renowned for having the North of England's largest collection of culinary and medicinal plants in a marvelous herb garden, Acorn Bank Garden really is a plant lover's delight. Two orchards, adjacent to the herb garden, contain a varied collection of rare and regional fruit trees, whilst in the Wild Garden, the Spring brings an abundance of daffodils and wood anemones".

Created by Dorothy Clough (1888-1967), aka Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, writer.



Desmond: **GS Thomas, Gardens of the NT 1979, 93**

Cumbria Life: April 2001, p. 70 & 74, April 17 2003, p. 72, September 2009, p. 81.
CL v. 79, 1680; 17/04/2003 p. 72; 23/03/2006 p. 102

Aldingham Hall

Aldingham

LA12 9RT

c1846-1850

P 92- Of 1846-50 for the wealthy Rev. John Stonard, who left it to his butler.
Attributed to Matthew Digby Wyatt. Very Gothic.



ALDINGHAM HALL, THE RESIDENCE OF E. J. SCHOLICK, ESQ.

***Allan Bank**

Grasmere

LA22 9QB

NT

c1805

P 377- Built in 1805 for Mr Crump of Liverpool and extended in 1834 perhaps by George Webster. Now mercifully hidden by trees, it is bleakly Italianate. Wordsworth and his growing family moved here in 1809. He disliked it - "A temple of abomination" whose chimney's smoked.



Cumbria Life, April 2012, p. 101.

Allithwaite Lodge

Allithwaite

Grade II

Early C19



Alstonby Hall

Kirklington Middle

Grade II

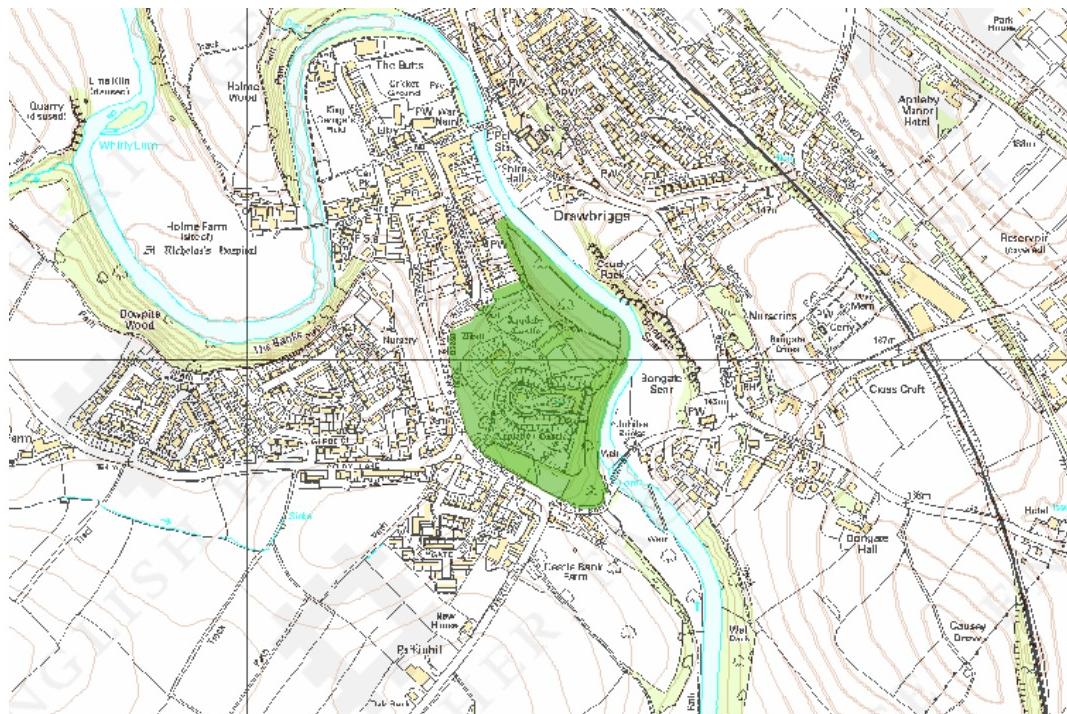
Early C19



***Appleby Castle**
Appleby-in-Westmorland
CA16 6XH

House largely rebuilt in 1686, with some dating to C13
P 108- The structure of the garden with a yew-lined walk from the west terrace overlooking the Eden to the walled gardens to the south is evidently C17 or early C18.
CGT OP 1 2002 p. 7-12 –Good historical summary of the parklands and gardens





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000659>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The Castle is surrounded by parkland within which gardens, kitchen gardens and paths were laid out at various times, so that the area became pleasure grounds rather than parkland proper.

The Castle courtyard is laid out with lawns and gravel paths. On the south side a grassed terrace extends from the south end of the Castle westwards for a distance of c 70m, as shown on the large-scale OS map surveyed 1857-60. Two sets of stone steps lead up to openings in the curtain wall which connect with a pathway which runs east along the outer side of the wall. The 1754 map shows that the openings led to small buildings attached to the outer face of the wall. Immediately west of the main building there is a rectangular lawn, as shown on a photograph of 1940, which has a later C20 swimming pool in it. Paths lead around from the entrance on the north side to the main Castle entrance and continue around the perimeter of the courtyard. A blocked opening on the western side of the curtain wall led to a small building shown on both the 1754 plan and the 1859 OS map.

There is a paved terraced walk on the outer north and east sides of the Castle which gives views through trees of the River Eden. On the east side it is supported by a substantial stone wall of masonry which varies in wear and appearance, suggesting successive repairs. The wall rises above the level of the walk forming a parapet. The north side has no retaining wall and the walk extends along the side of the building with a hedge on its outer edge. Both walks are shown on the 1754 map when the part on the north side extended for only a short distance along the side of the building from its north-east corner. The walk on the east side leads to a path which runs south as a causeway over the moat and on to a former kitchen garden as an avenue, as suggested on the 1859 OS

map. This route is shown on the 1754 map. A path leads through the dry moat on the south side of the Castle and continues eastwards through a tunnel beneath the east terraced walk, to join with a path which leads through woodland on the sloping eastern side of the site.

The terraced walk on the east side of the Castle overlooks a steep scarp; to the south-east the land falls more gently and paths lead through woodland. The land south of the moat is divided into various pens, aviaries and enclosed plots for the display of rare breeds of domestic animals and birds. A bank, which is part of the medieval earthwork system, overlooks the kitchen gardens, as shown on the 1859 OS map. The 1754 map shows much of the south and east sides of the site covered with trees.

On the north side of the site, in an area immediately north of the Castle moat and east of the entrance drive, the ground is terraced down in two stages. On the lower terrace, c 70m north of the main building, there are tennis courts, which are not shown on the 1859 OS map. Beyond this to the east the land falls as a steep scarp down to flat meadowland alongside the river. The northern edge of the area is defined by a steep ditch running between two banks which formed part of the medieval defences. On the edge of the inner (southern) bank at the point at which it falls away as a scarp, c 80m north of the Castle, there is a single cell building with a basement called Lady Anne's Bee House (listed grade I), which has a pyramidal roof with a finial base and stone kneelers. Restored or replaced arched windows in the north, south and east sides give views of the River Eden and sandstone cliffs on its opposite bank. The building is entered from the west side up stone steps to a doorway with an altered or restored arched head. The basement, which is entered from an opening on the south side and is in use as a pigsty, is of rougher and more worn masonry than the superstructure. Despite its name it is not a bee house but may have been so-called because it resembles one in shape. It is thought by most sources to have been built by **Lady Anne Clifford** as a gazebo or oratory during the mid to late C17; the building style is consistent with that date range but Lady Anne did not make specific mention of it in her diaries. It is reached from a path running north-east from the main entrance drive along the top of the earth bank. On the 1754 map this area is shown as a formal garden, square in shape and with boundaries which enclosed the Bee House in the north-east corner and another building in the south-east corner. The garden is shown as two square plots, with paths radiating from central circles in a position corresponding approximately with the upper terrace, and paired rectangular beds, indented at the north-east and south-east corners to skirt the garden buildings, on the lower terrace. The lower terrace is identified as a garden on the 1843 Tithe map (Maxwell 1995) but it is not shown as gardens on the 1859 OS map.

On the north, north-east and east sides of the Castle there is grassland with scattered mature trees which is divided into paddocks in connection with its use as a rare breeds centre.

A boathouse, probably of early C20 date and not shown on the 1859 OS map, is situated on the riverbank c 100m north-east of the Castle and is reached from a

path which runs north-east from the north terrace walk. This leads down the slope to a viewing point with a platform set into the slope and a stone parapet overlooking the river, c 50m from the Castle, before descending to the boathouse and continuing north along the riverbank as shown on the 1859 OS map.

KITCHEN GARDEN

A kitchen garden is situated at the south end of the site c 120m south-west of the Castle. It is in use (1997) for the cultivation of flowers and shrubs. The east and west walls are of brick and the south wall is formed from the stone site perimeter wall. The north wall, which was heated, is stone with a brick lining and has a small building against its outer edge and C20 glasshouses against the inner wall. The north wall is on the line of the site perimeter wall as shown on the 1754 map; by 1843 the area had been enclosed and was laid out as a garden (Maxwell 1995), on the former site of properties fronting onto Scattergate. On the eastern side the arrangement of walls reflects what is shown on the 1754 map when a drive from Scattergate entered the site and ran north-west. The eastern garden wall follows the angled line of the former drive so that the garden is an irregular rhombic shape. A wall running north from the Scattergate side is in the position of a 1754 property boundary.

Attached to the eastern side of the kitchen garden, and reached via an arched entrance at its north-east corner, is a rectangular area, walled on the south and west sides and enclosed on the north side by a medieval bank. It is shown as a garden on the 1859 OS map and is marked on the 1754 map as 'Nursery', while another version of the same map marks it 'Castle Garden'. It is in use (1997) as an aviary. There is a semi-derelict cottage in the south-west corner of the area which is probably of C18 date and may be the building shown in approximately this position on the 1754 map.

REFERENCES

Published works F O Morris, A Series of Picturesque Views 4, (1866-80) Country Life, 87 (13 April 1940), pp 382-6; (20 April 1940), pp 408-12 N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland (1967), pp 218-19 M Holmes, Appleby Castle (1974) D J H Clifford (ed), The Diaries of Lady Anne Clifford (1990), pp 103-227

Maps A Plan of Appleby in Westmorland from an actual survey taken 1754, reproduced in Holmes 1974 Plan of Appleby-in-Westmorland, 1754 (D/Lons/L5/3), (Carlisle Record Office) T Jeffreys, The County of Westmorland, 1770 C & J Greenwood, Map of the County of Westmorland, 1824

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1859 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857-60

Archival items R Maxwell, Archaeological Report prepared for the National Trust, 1995

Description written: September 1997 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

Desmond References: F O Morris, Series of Picturesque Views v.4; 41 C.L. v. 87, 1940, 382-86, 408, 448.

TCWS 1866

Arcleby Hall (also Arkleby Hall)

Wigton

CA7 2BQ

C1740 incorporating earlier house of c1725



Desmond: W. Hutchinson History of County of Cumberland v.2 1794, 353

Armathwaite Castle (now Armathwaite Place)

Bassenthwaite

Grade II*

Probably Mid C15





Jefferson, Carlisle Antiquities, p. 399.

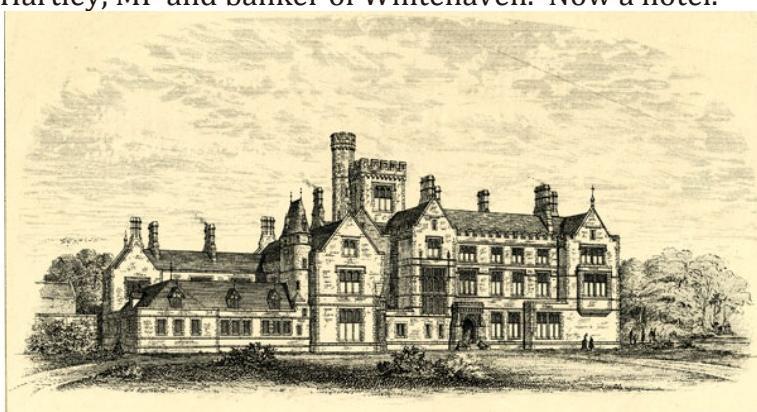
***Armathwaite Hall**

Keswick

CA12 4RE

c1880, complete rebuild

P 147- Over-inflated Cumberland baronial by C J Ferguson, 1881 for Thomas Hartley, MP and banker of Whitehaven. Now a hotel.



The original building



The replacement



Ash House

Millom

JMR 87-Basically a C17 farmhouse, enlarged 1894 after being bought by Hon Mrs W. H. Cross widow of the eldest son of 1st Vicount Cross of Eccle Riggs.

***Ashton House**

Beetham

LA7 7AL

c1787

Grade II*

P 151- 1678 Extensive gardens with Victorian conservatory (and embattled gazebo dated 1791).



Askerton Castle

Askerton

Grade I

Early C14

P 120-21- Stern fortress house on the lonely road from Hadrian's Wall to Bewcastle. Closely linked to Naworth 1295-1920s.



***Askham Hall**

Penrith

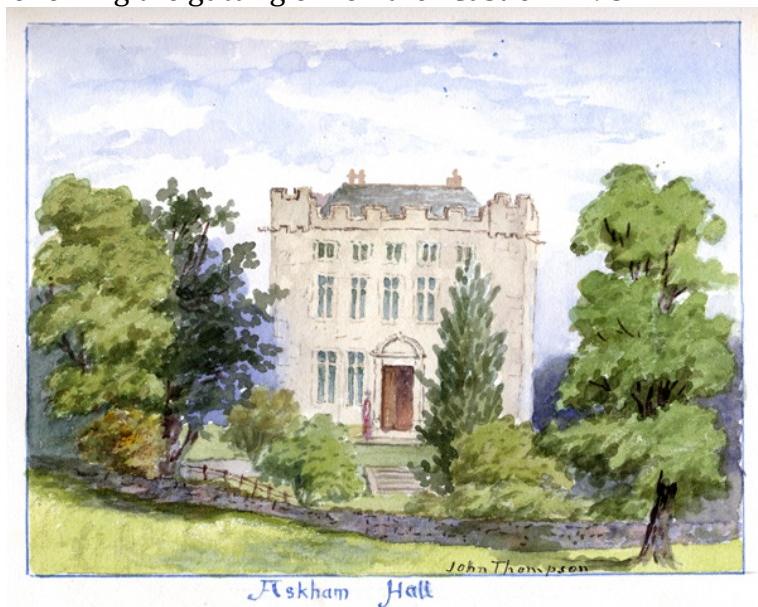
CA10 2PF

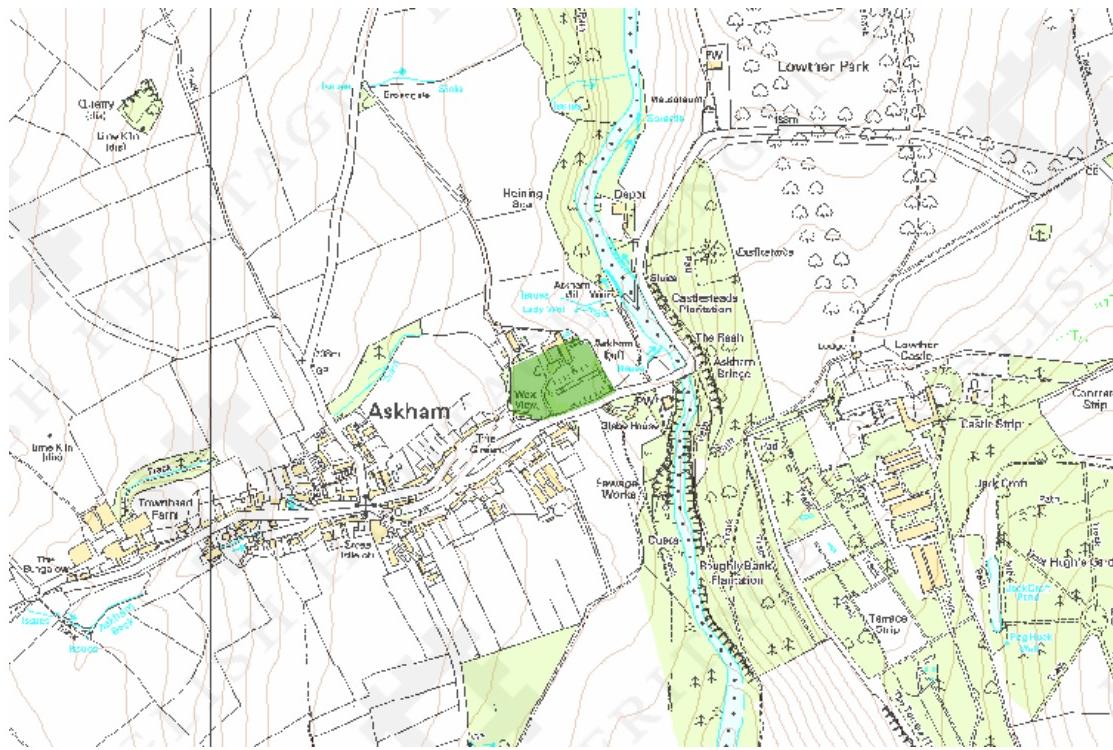
Pele tower, C14 alterations c1700; North wing C14, hall between C16.

Earl and Countess of Lonsdale

Part of the Lowther Estate- now opening as a luxury hotel

P 122- Built by Sandfords who held it from 1375. The senior Lonsdale house following the gutting of Lowther Castle in 1957.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000660>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens are on the south, west and east sides of the Hall. Immediately south of the Hall a sloping lawn is divided by a central path and there are signs of terracing, probably on the line of that shown on the 1859 OS map c 20m south of the Hall. South of this, and c 50m south of the Hall, there are two formal terraces (walls and steps listed grade II). The first terrace has an ashlar retaining wall with a cornice and a central gate which leads to steps down to the second terrace. This is also supported by a retaining wall and has central steps leading down to a lawn below. The terraces are c 22m long and are possibly of late C17 or C18 date. In the centre of the lawn below the terraces there is a mid C20 swimming pool.

On the north-east side of the Hall there is a rectangular formal garden with geometrical beds, enclosed on the north and south sides by yew hedges.

On the west side of the Hall there is a c 1ha area of woodland, with a central clearing. The large-scale OS map surveyed 1857-60 shows this area divided from the terraces by a boundary, possibly a fence or wall. An avenue is shown running north alongside the terraces on the east side of this division and the area now covered by trees is open land, with a possible vestigial avenue running from east to west across the area.

The gardens are shown extending eastwards down to the river on Greenwood's county map of 1824. A building is shown south of the Hall, fronting the road, on Jeffreys' county map of 1770, indicating a post 1770 expansion of the grounds down to the roadside.

REFERENCES

Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc 37, (1937), pp 183-5

Maps T Jeffreys, The County of Westmorland, 1770 C & J Greenwood, Map of the County of Westmorland, 1824 OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1859 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857-60

Description written: July 1997 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999
Cumbria Life, July 2012.

***Augill Castle**

Kirkby Stephen

CA17 4DE

P 191- 1841 for John Bagot Pearson. Now a hotel.



Cumbria Life. April 2006 p. 104; December 2012, p. 92.

***Aynsome Manor**

Cartmel

JMR 155- Mainly from 1842. The gardens were laid out late C19 by Henry Remington who inherited Aynsome 1855 from his brother. Now hotel.

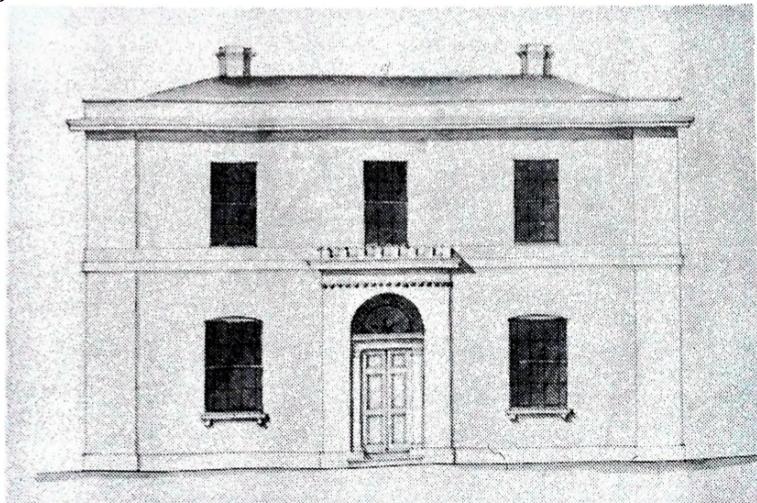


Banks Hall

Lanercost

Built for Thomas Addison, MD, 1834.

JMR 87



Banks Hall : David Laing's design (1828)

Bannel Head

Burneside

Kendal

Late Victorian

Close to Eller Green and Tolson Hall ? a Cropper property. Now four flats.

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-26191473.html>



***Barbon Manor**

Barbon, Cumbria
LA6 2LH

P 127-28: Shooting lodge. Pevsner called it no more than an Italianate villa in a street; actually (Hyde says) it is more like a small French town hall.

1862-3. By E.M. Barry. For Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth. French Renaissance style. Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth Bart, 1804-77, was an important Manchester man, noted for his work on educational and medical issues.



Bardsea Hall

Ulverston
Demolished 1927
Was C18 house



***Barrock Park (once known as The Manor)**

Hesket

Grade II

1780

Was private nursing home, recently sold.
Nesfield garden (Shirley Rose Evans Phd thesis)



***Barrow House**

Keswick

CA12 5UR

1787-1796

Former Youth Hostel

Sold 2012 £1.25m- <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/commercial-property-for-sale/property-18608796.html>

P 370- 1787 by Joseph Pocklington. **Cascade** behind the house, partly created by Pocklington. 'In 2006 it was tapped by a black plastic pipe to generate electricity: saving the environment in one sense, spoiling it in another'.



***Barrow Park**

Barrow-in-Furness

LA13 9BD

P 138- by Mawson. 1904-7 Extended, again by Mawson, 1920.



Cumbria Life, Feb. 2011, p. 80.

Barton Hall

Pooley Bridge

Ullswater

Queen Anne house with Victorian extension.

Walled kitchen garden

Listed Grade II

Datestones 1710, and 1863 to extension.

P 145

Listing: BARTON HALL / / B5320 / BARTON / EDEN / CUMBRIA / II / 74506 /

NY4780125093 courtesy of English Heritage

House. Datestones: 1710, and 1863 to extension.

For sale: <http://www.primelocation.com/for-sale/details/30835316>



Barwise Hall

Hoff

Grade II*

1579 with 1676 rear stair wing



Bassenfell Manor

Keswick

CA12 4RL

Now Christian centre.

P 147- Italianate villa of 1847 for William Rathbone of Liverpool.



Bawd Hall
Keswick
c1964



Country Life, 2004, June 10, p. 142

Beanlands Park
Irthington
CA6 4NH
Date unknown

Former estate, now split up. Superb parkland.



***Beechmount**

Hawkshead

LA22 0JZ

Now B&B

Mawson Garden of 1897



Beetham Hall

Beetham

Ruins of a C14 fortified manor house, now farm

Grade II*

P 151-52- A suitable introduction to Cumbria



Beetham House (also Beetham House Lodge)

Beetham

Grade II

c1600, remodeled c1772

P 151- Built by the Rev. William hutton, attributed to Francis Webster

JMR 262-Now flats



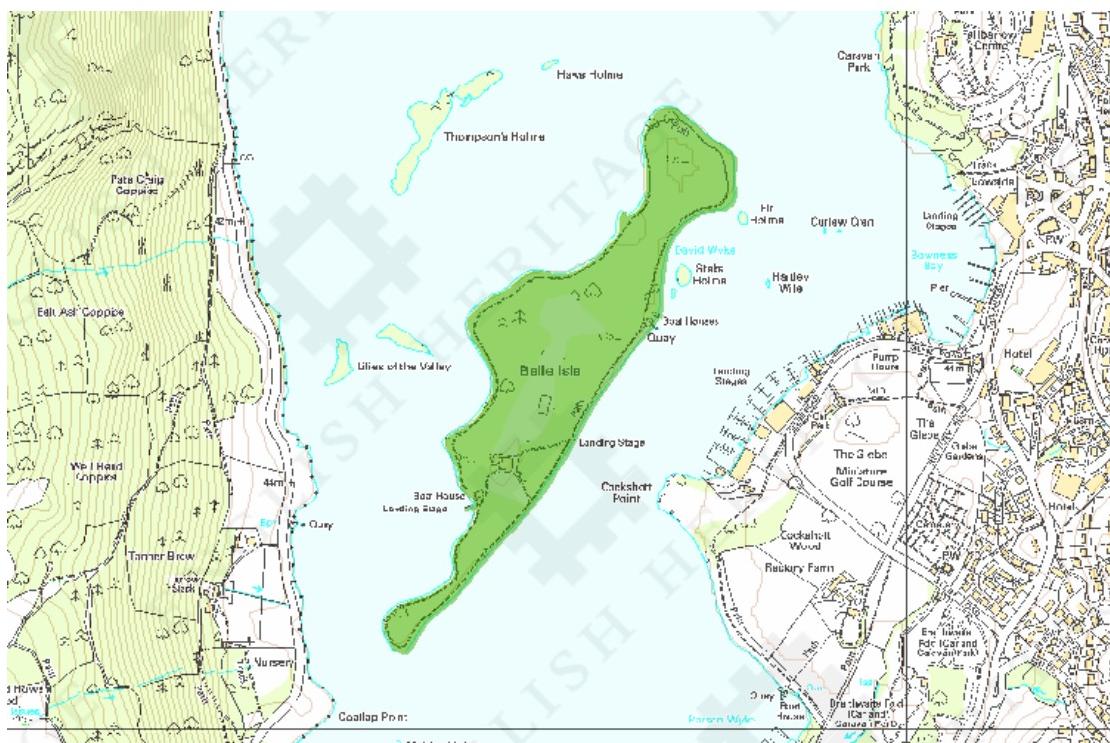
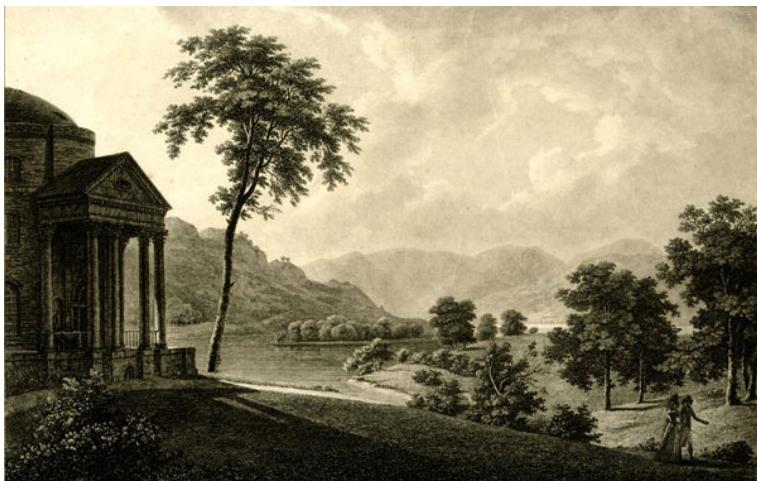
***Belle Isle**

Claife

LA23 1BG

P 169- Wordsworth said it was the first house built in the Lakes for the sake of the beauty of the country. By John Plaw 1774. Thomas White of Retford did away with the cabbage patch garden and planted trees "au naturel".





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000661>
Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS There are lawns in the area around the house, some with late C20 beds, and c 40m north of the house there are tennis courts. Also to the north of the house is an area surrounded by a hornbeam hedge, formed during the late C20 for use as a kitchen garden. Planting around the house includes ornamental shrubs and exotic trees which were probably introduced during the late C19 or early C20. An illustration by John 'Warwick' Smith of 1791-5 shows that lawns swept up to the house at that time.

Paths from the building connect with a circumferential walk around the perimeter of the island, which is thickly planted with trees. This is shown on the 1st edition OS map surveyed 1858 and was laid out by Thomas White (1736-1811) for John Christian Curwen in the early 1780s. White prepared a plan of the improvements which shows planting around the island's perimeter, with the north and south ends more thickly planted than the remainder. There is a bank

on the inner, island side of the walk, and in some areas along the side of the lake. Some of this banking may relate to work executed by Thomas English on the advice of William Gilpin who visited the island in 1772. The walk gives views, now partially obscured by mature planting, of the house, lake and lakeside. White's plan also shows three small circular buildings positioned around the island but there is no evidence that these were ever built.

The island interior consists of undulating grassland with rocky outcrops into which the perimeter planting has encroached. There has been late C20 infill planting of conifers so that the open appearance of the interior, evident on an aerial photograph of c 1960, has largely been lost. White's plan shows the interior of the island planted with scattered trees and clumps.

White was involved in developing and maintaining the landscape from 1783 until 1796. An analysis of estate accounts (Turnbull 1990) has shown that a payment of £2000 was made over the period 1783-6. A second contract dated 5 October 1784 was for the sum of £355, probably for additional works. White was then given a contract for 'keeping the improvements at Belle Isle in repair' for a period of ten years and the last payment for this was made in 1796.

KITCHEN GARDEN White's plan shows a large walled garden on the eastern side of the island, c 250m north-east of the house, but it is not known if this was executed and it is not shown on subsequent maps.

REFERENCES

Country Life, 88 (3 August 1940), pp 98-101; (10 August 1940), pp 120-4 N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland (1967), pp 228-9 D Jacques, **Georgian Gardens (1983)**, p 117 M Andrews, **The Search for the Picturesque (1989)**, pp 4, 159-65 Belle Isle Windermere Estate Landscape Plan, (Wooler顿 Dodwell Associates 1997)

Maps P Crosthwaite, An Accurate map of the Lake of Windermere being the largest in England, situate in Westmorland and Lancashire, 1783 T White, Plan for improvements for Belle Isle, c 1783 (in Wooler頓 Dodwell Associates) OS 6" to 1 mile: Westmorland sheet XXXII, 1st edition surveyed 1858 Westmorland sheet XXXII, surveyed 1858, revised 1911-12 with additions 1938 OS 25" to 1 mile: Westmorland sheet XXXII SE, 1st edition surveyed 1857-60

Archival items D Turnbull, Thomas White (1739-1811): Eighteenth-Century Landscape Designer and Arboriculturist, (unpub PhD thesis, Univ of Hull 1990), (quoted in Wooler頓 Dodwell Associates)

Description written: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

Belfield (formerly Bellfield)

Bowness-on-Windermere

Grade II

c1840

JMR 262- Nice view over Lake Windermere



***Belmount Hall**

Hawkshead

LA22 0NJ

P 400- Built 1774 Rev Reginald Braythwaite, Vicar of Hawkshead. Bought by Beatrix Potter in 1937 and given to the NT in 1944 by her husband.



*Belsfield

Bowness-on-Windermere
LA23 3EL

P 171- Italianate villa with an "Osborne" tower, of 1844 etc. by George Webster for Baroness de Sternberg, a Cumbrian lady who contracted an exotic marriage. In 1869 it was bought by H W Schneider of Barrow, ironmaster. His daily commute has become legendary, breakfast on his steam launch Esperance, then special train from Lakeside.

From 1890, a hotel.

Mawson garden, by Mawson brothers 1912-14.



*Betty Fold

Hawkshead

NGS Garden 1933

P 400- 1907-8. The design of a free-thinking artist, but not a work of art in itself.



***The Biggins**

Kirkby Lonsdale

P 465-66-The Biggins, home of the Paget-Tomlinsons, gone.

Founder NGS garden, house now gone.



Bigland Hall

Ulverston

LA12 8PB

P 395- High above the village in a bowl of parkland with a tarn. Important as a signed and dated work by John Hird of Lancaster 1781. A refronting probably by Francis Webster 1809.



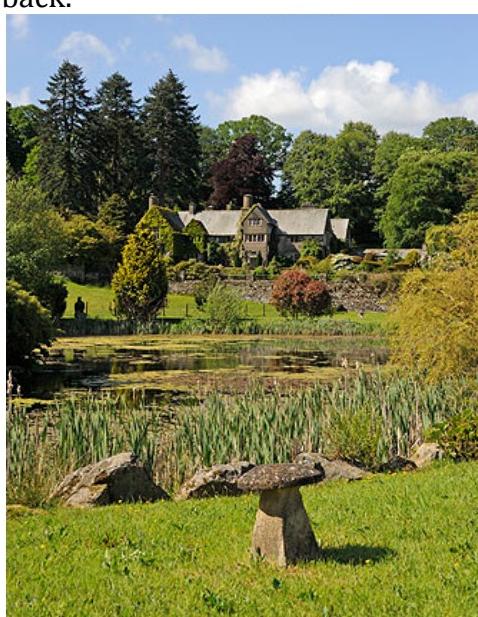
Desmond: E. Baines History of ... Lancaster v.4 1836, 734

Birkby Lodge
Crosscanonby
CA15 6RN
GRADE II
P 313- A handsome late C18 or C19 house.
JMR 89
Gardens visited by Cumbria Gardens Trust.



Birksby Lodge

***Birkett Houses**
Winster
LA23 3NU
1909
P 695- Winster, by Dan Gibson, a country house for a landed family, the Birkets. Brian Scowcroft added in 1997 a conservatory. The compartmented garden is by Mawson. Rhodos. Tightly planted group of giant pines against the hill at the back.

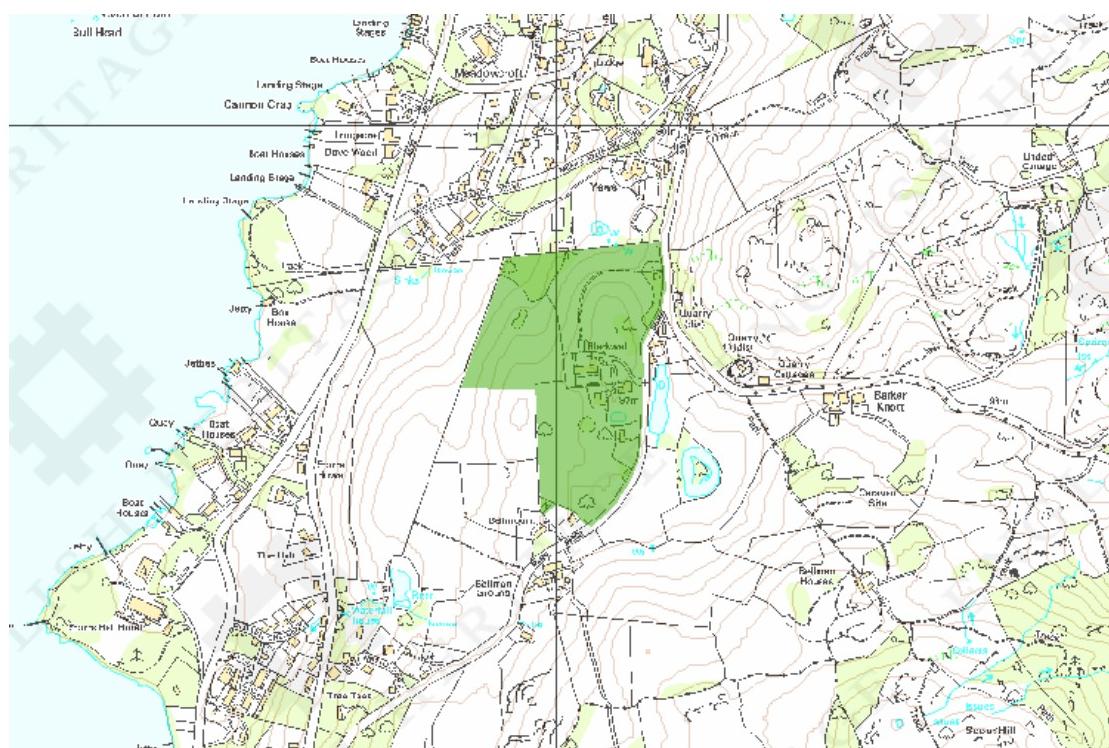


Birksey Brow
Crook, Windermere
1887 for Sir H. Moore
Mawson Garden



***Blackwell**
Bowness-on-Windermere
LA23 3JT
P 171- 1898-1900 by MH Baillie Scott for Sir Edward Holt of Manchester, brewer, philanthropist and Lord Mayor.
CGT OP 7, 2012 p. 42-51-Emerged from the breaking up and selling off of the Storrs Estate. Original Mawson plan would have seen 92 houses built on the hill

side above.



Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1001553>

Language Arts

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal gardens, designed by Thomas Mawson, lie adjacent to the west and south of the house, with an area formerly laid to shrubbery with mature trees, now (2001) a landscaped car park, to the south-east of the house.

The garden door in the south front gives access from the great hall to the south terrace. The door opens onto a short flight of stone steps leading down to a broad stone-flagged path, beyond which lies a large rectangular lawn. At the west end of the path stands a small, early C20 stone sundial on a pedestal, possibly by Baillie Scott. The south terrace is bounded to the west by a stone retaining wall, and to the east by a grassed bank topped with a holly hedge

screening the car park, formerly the site of the shrubbery which screened the stable block beyond (OS 1915). To the south the terrace falls away as a steep grass slope to a stone retaining wall and beyond this to a path running the length of the terrace from east to west, both features being recent additions (2001). Beyond this is the park. The west wall of the south terrace is stepped down at its south end to reflect the slope of the lawn. From the south terrace views extend south across the park to distant hills and west towards the lake and the mountains beyond. The west edge of the south terrace also overlooks the west terrace below. A house, built in the late C20, stands close to the south-east corner of the south terrace, in an area which formerly linked the south terrace with the kitchen garden to the south-east.

The west terrace is entered from the south-west corner of the forecourt via the forecourt terrace. A short flight of stone steps leads down alongside the north front of the house to the narrow forecourt terrace running parallel to the west wall of the forecourt. The forecourt terrace, laid to gravel with a recent border along its east side (Kim Wilkie, 2001), is divided from the forecourt by the retaining wall which forms the west boundary of the forecourt. The terrace is bounded to north and west by low retaining walls overlooking the park and west terrace respectively. The steps from the forecourt continue down from the south end of the forecourt terrace to the main west terrace.

The west terrace, designed as a double tennis lawn, is laid to lawn and bounded to the north, west, and south by drystone retaining walls, supporting it above the park beyond. The centre of the north wall contains a projecting semicircular platform on which may originally have stood a seat. The east boundary of the west terrace is formed at the north end by the retaining wall with the forecourt terrace, to the south of this the sheer west front of the house, and to the south again, by the high drystone retaining wall of the south terrace above. A small room at the bottom of the west front opens onto the terrace lawn, possibly having been designed as a tennis pavilion.

Baillie Scott regarded the garden as an extension of the rooms of the house, 'to provide outdoor apartments for the use of the family in fine weather', as well as providing fruit and vegetables for the household (Houses and Gardens 1906). Mawson, in an article of 1908 entitled 'The Practice of Garden Design', recommended the use of formal terraces to complement the formal lines of a house and encouraged the designer to keep the plants subordinate (**JRHS 1908**). This was the case at Blackwell, where plants appear to have been subordinate to the imposing terraces, and the lawns which overlay them.

PARK The park surrounds the house and gardens. It is laid to pasture with many mature specimen trees, set singly and in clumps, and serves as a frame to views from the drive, house, and gardens. These trees appear to have been very carefully placed to ensure that views in certain directions are achieved. One clump in particular stands c 100m south of the house, breaking views straight out from the south front and directing the gaze to the south-east and south-west instead. A further clump standing south-west of the house, just below the west terrace, breaks the broad views west over the lake. Planting in the north section

of the park and along the north boundary forms a frame to distant views from the north front of the house to the lake and mountains beyond.

KITCHEN GARDEN The rectangular kitchen garden lies 50m south-east of the house, to the south of the south lodge and attached former stable block which form part of the north boundary of the garden, with the east boundary formed by the lane. The south boundary backs onto a small farmyard, and the west boundary was formerly marked by a band of orchard trees (OS 1915).

REFERENCES

T H Mawson, Art and Craft of Garden Making (1900) M H Baillie Scott, Houses and Gardens Arts and Crafts Interiors (1906, reprinted 1995), pp 118-28, 232-5 J Roy Horticult Soc (1908), p 389 **J D Kornwolf, M H Baillie Scott and the arts and crafts movement (1972)**, pp 184-9 D Haigh, Baillie Scott: the artistic house (1995), p 91 **J Lovie, Blackwell, Storrs, Cumbria, Historical study and site assessment (1998)** [copy on EH file]

Maps OS 6" to 1 mile:2nd edition published 1919 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition revised 1915

Description written: June 2001 Amended: October 2001 Register Inspector: SR
Edited: January 2002

Desmond: G Beard Mawson, 1976, 46

CL 12/07/2001, p. 86.

Cumbria Life, Dec. 2008, p. 82.

Blease Hall

Old Hutton

Grade II*

Probably c1600 for Robert Bateman. Masons probably Gibson family who worked on Levens Hall

P 557- has lost its south wing



Blencowe Hall
Greystoke
Grade I
C15 with further a&a 1590 & C20.
P 390-An arresting sight with two ruinous towers.



***Boarbank Hall**
Allithwaite
LA11 7QU
P 92- First built for Mary Lambert c. 1837 by George Webster. Following a fire in 1870 rebuilt with an Italianate front. Lodge of 1837 by Webster. Stables by J W Grundy of Ulverston. Now a nursing home run by Augustinian Canonesses.



Bolton Hall

Bolton

Demolished 1951

Boot Mill

Eskdale

CA19 1TG

C18 with later alterations.

Visited by CGT.

**Borrans Hill**

Sebergham

Former farmhouse and adjoining barn. Dated and inscribed over cross-passage entrance R. & S.G. 1716; barn partly rebuilt and extended in late C18.

NGS Garden 1954



Bowscar

Penrith

Late C18-early C19, Victorian addition 1875

NGS Garden 1960



***Brackenburn**

Manesty, Borrowdale

CA11

Prof & Mrs D C Ellwood

[http://www.visitcumbria.com/hugh-walpole/-](http://www.visitcumbria.com/hugh-walpole/)

Sir Hugh Walpole in Cumbria

Hugh Walpole was born in New Zealand in 1884, the son of a Bishop. He came to England when he was five years old. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He lived in Cumbria from 1924 until his death in 1941. Hugh Walpole bought Brackenburn, overlooking Derwentwater, his 'little paradise on Catbells', in 1923. Originally a bungalow built of local Honister slate in 1909, he enlarged it and converted the upper story of the nearby garage into a library and study, which eventually housed his library of 30000 books, and his collection of paintings. The terraced garden in front of the house was designed by Walpole, who channelled a small beck to feed fountains and a pond. Literary visitors included J.B. Priestly, Sinclair Lewis, Arthur Ransome, W.H. Auden and Francis Brett Young. Walpole wrote a great deal while at Brackenburn, including his Cumberland family saga 'The Herries Chronicle' ('Rogue Herries', 'Judith Paris', 'The Fortress', and 'Vanessa'). He also wrote the 15 volumes of his diaries, which are now in the Keswick Museum & Art Gallery. The manuscripts of many of his novels are also in the Museum, along with work by William Wordsworth and Robert Southey.



Cumbria Life, Aug. 2006, p. 76; April 2013, p. 32.

*Brackenburgh

Hesket

CA11 9PW

P 578- 1902-3 Lorimer turned it into a mansion for Joseph Harris. The garden was designed by Lorimer and **Gertrude Jekyll**. Not a great deal is left. Now the L encloses an expanse of lawn, terraced with bastions. Lodge and cottages by Lorimer.



The Lodge:



Brackenhill Tower

Arthurret

Grade II*

1586 for the Graham family replacing earlier tower.

P 177- Free-standing pele. One of the best-preserved towers in Cumbria, though more Scottish than English.



Brandlinghill

Demolished 1930s

Branthwaite Hall

Dean

Grade I

Late C14 or early C15, with C16 wing

P 330- Shadowed by alders, by a little river.



***Brantwood**

Coniston

LA21 8AD

The Brantwood Trust

House c1797

P 297- Ruskin's home from 1871 until his death in 1890. Opened as a Ruskin shrine in 1932 by J H Whitehouse.

CGT OP 4, 2007 p. 5-18-Discussion of Ruskin at Brantwood, among others.



BRANTWOOD, CONISTON.—RESIDENCE OF MR. RUSKIN.

CL v. 176, p. 234, 316; also 05/06/2003, p. 166.

Cumbria Life Oct. 2007, p. 101.

***Brathay Hall**

Ambleside
LA22 0HP

P 182- Brathay, 1794-6 for George Law, West India Merchant and early 19th C home of the artist John Harden. 'The prospect down the lake is perfect, artfully framed by trees and parklanded to the water's edge.' Coleridge hated it - "Mr Law's white palace- a bitch". Lodge by Alfred Waterhouse.



Brathay How

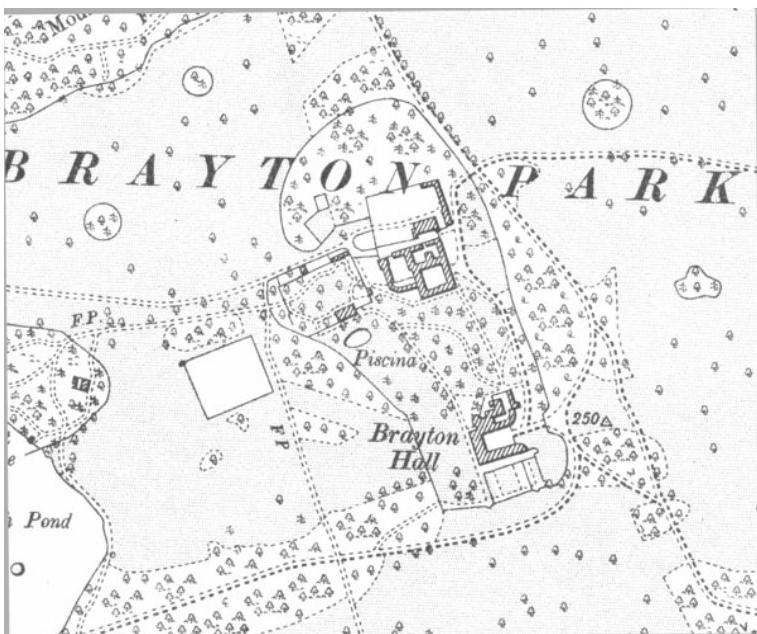
Great Langdale
Late C18
Large Edwardian house



***Brayton Hall**

Aspatria
CA7 3SX

P 125- Sir Wilfrid Lawson's vast C18 and C19 house largely demolished in 1940. Relict parkland with ornamental lake. Lodges and estate houses. It comprised the residence, an eight acre lake, a well timbered park with an excellent range of stabling and farm buildings. He owned eight additional tenanted farms in close proximity to the estate; High Close, Hall Bank, Baggrow, Fitz, Moch, Lower Baggrow, East Mill, Firs & Crookdake. In addition he also owned two commercial market gardens, with glass houses and other related facilities; numerous dwelling houses, cottages, accommodation lands and plantations. This family still own the estate today. The gardener's cottage, now a separate business is a restaurant.



Desmond: Journ. of Hort. N.S. v.42, 1901, 522

Brent House

NGS Garden 1947

Brettargh Holt
Levens
LA8 8EA
C1870s



***Brierswood (or Bryerswood)**

Far Sawrey

P 603- Built 1886 by Joseph Ridgway Bridson and demolished in 1956/7. Much of Thomas Mawson's first garden remains, including a large walled garden and specimen trees.

House demolished in the 1950's. The kitchen garden and range of greenhouses survive. NGS garden 1929



Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 48

***Briery Close**

Windermere
LA23 1NB
c1839

P 644- Mawson did the garden from 1910.

Visited by CGT.

Mawson garden 1912.

Once the home of Sir James and Lady Kaye-Shuttleworth.

From: http://kleurrijkbrontesisters.blogspot.co.uk/2011_05_08_archive.html

Charlotte Bronte stayed at Brierly Close in August 1850, seeing the Lake District for the first time. She found the countryside 'exquisitely beautiful'. It was here that she met the novelist Elizabeth Gaskell. The two became such firm friends that Mrs Gaskell wrote the first biography of Charlotte Bronte.

Also: <http://classiclit.about.com/library/bl-etexts/egaskell/bl-egaskell-cbronte-23.htm>

Brierly Close was situated high above Low-wood, and of course commanded an extensive view and wide horizon.

Note: these references refer to Brierly Close, is this a separate house?



Desmond: M. Allan Fison's Guide 1970, 242

Broadfield

Hesket

Grade II

JMR 91-Late C18. Built by Lancelot Oliphant, 1793.



Broadgate House

Millom

LA18 5JZ

Early C19

Grade II

1819

Now b&b



Cumbria Life, Nov. 2010, p. 102.

***Broad Leys (also Broadleys)**

Cartmel Fell

P 173- by CFA Voysey 1898-9 in the years of his greatest success and fertility for Henry Currer-Briggs of Yorkshire, colliery owner. Since 1950 owned by the Windermere Motorboat Racing Club. Lodge also by Voysey.



Cumbria Life, Jan. 2007, p. 120.

***Broadoaks**

Windermere

Now Hotel in 7 acres

From hotel website <http://www.broadoakscountryhouse.co.uk/about/history/>
Connection with William Morris



***Brockhole**

Windermere

LA23 1LJ

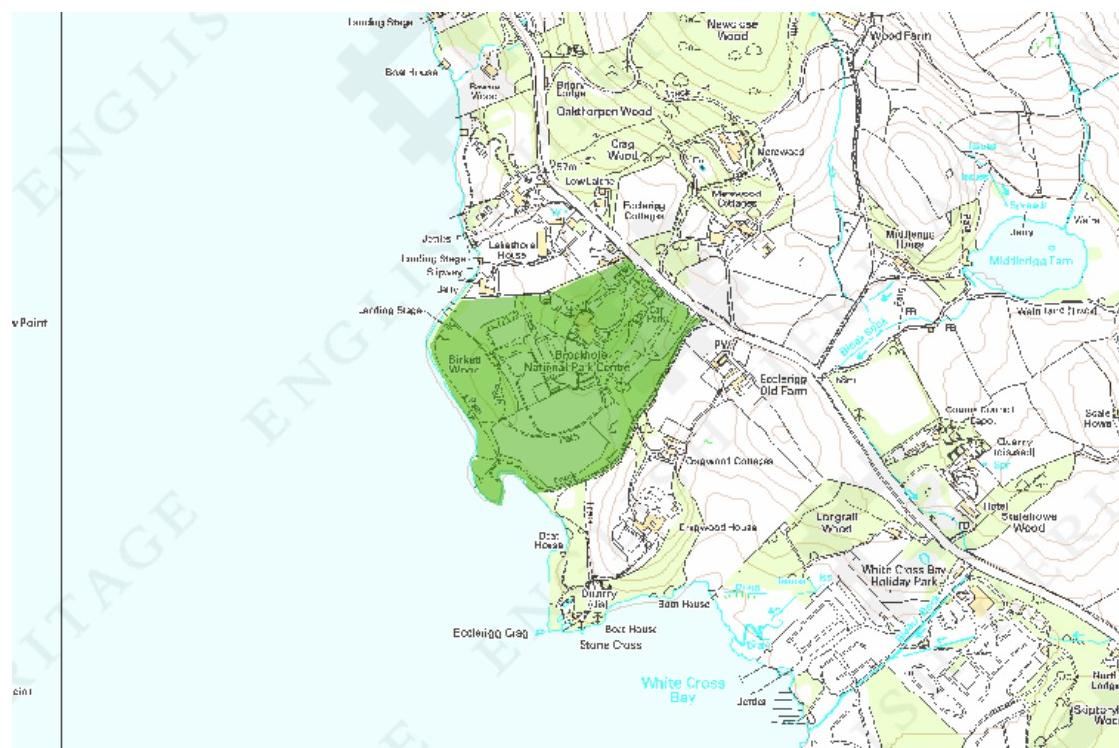
LDNP

Gardenvisit Editorial: http://www.gardenvisit.com/garden/brockhole_garden

An Arts and Crafts garden designed by Thomas Mawson, with Dan Gibson's help. His style can just be recognised in the terraces, rose beds and herbaceous borders. When Mawson first presented his scheme his client remarked that 'If I wanted straight lines I could have done them myself'.

P 643- By Dan Gibson and Thomas Mawson 1897-1902 for WH Gaddum of Manchester and his wife Edith Potter, cousin to Beatrix.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1001463>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The east side of the house is protected by an arc of trees shown as part of the agricultural landscape on the 1858 OS map which was augmented by new planting c 1900. Planting on the north side of the house of c1900 screens the house from ancillary buildings to the north-east. The gardens lie on sloping land on the south and west sides of the house. Planting was designed to frame views but also to offer protection from winds funnelling over the lake. There is a balance between sheltered, more intimate areas and those offering longer views. Formal terracing immediately in front of the house gives way to slightly less formal areas where the stonework of the terracing becomes rougher and natural boulders used to punctuate the flights of steps recall the naturally-occurring boulders of the woodland and lake edges.

A paved terrace with a low parapet wall of roughly coursed rubble with flat capping stones runs along the south-west (garden) front. There are views over the sloping gardens to parkland and Birkett Wood to the west, with glimpses of the lake through a thin screen of trees to the south-west. The terrace connects with a series of linked spaces immediately around the house. Steps lead down to a paved rectangular garden with borders and a central rectangular lawn fronting an orangery attached to the east side of the building. Water tanks beneath this area feed a system of stand pipes disposed around the gardens which are part of the original design, though they are no longer functional (2000).

The terrace continues west of the house into a paved rectangular garden with a pattern of L shaped box-lined beds around a central square bed. These, with their box edgings, are shown on the early C20 photographs. The terrace continues and ends with a bowed viewing point from which there are spectacular long-distance views, framed by trees, of the lake and the Langdale Pikes beyond. A paved rectangular area bounded by yew hedges lies on the north-west side of the house. The early C20 photographs show the terrace and linked areas are as originally laid out, with the exception that paving has replaced the original gravel surfaces.

Steps lead down from each of the north-west and south-east ends of the terrace to a sloping lawn below, where a path runs along the base of the terrace. A line of Irish yews flanks the path. These are clipped into globe shapes and they appear as immature trees in the early C20 photographs. A large Monkey Puzzle tree, probably planted c 1900, stands at the edge of the lawn c 40m south-west of the house, and a shrubbery, probably planted in the mid-late C20, extends in an arc along the edge of the lawn north-west of the tree. The path from the south-east end of the terrace leads south along the edge of this lawn. This was originally the site of a pergola, shown in the photographs as a relatively insubstantial rustic timber structure, which was replaced and subsequently demolished late C20. This path continues and leads to a series of stone terraces ranged down the hillside, the first of which is c 70m south of the house. Immediately west of this area there are sloping lawns with large boulders placed within them. The path continues along the north edge of this lawn and runs along the south and west sides of the kitchen garden (see below). Sets of stone steps, with terminals topped with natural boulders, lead up to a path at the base of a low terrace wall with several seating alcoves which runs along the north side of the kitchen garden. The boulders are a feature of several short flights of stone steps on this side of the garden, and the photographs show that they were part of the original design.

To the south, on level land at the base of the slope, there is a summer house, presumably designed by Gibson, c80m from the main building. It is clad in painted roughcast, like the house, and is of simple design with the big circular chimneys of local vernacular buildings. Paths lead north from it alongside the Kitchen Garden and continue north to the croquet lawn (see below) and gardens on the west side of the house. A beech hedge divides the precincts of the summer house and this side of the garden from the park.

Sloping lawns and shrubberies on the north-west side of the house are crossed by paths leading from the base of the terrace in front of the house. The north side of the garden here is sheltered by woodland with a high proportion of pines and other evergreens planted c1900. c 80m west of the house there is a group of pines and hollies shown as saplings in the early C20 photographs. Paths lead down to stone terraces c 100m west of the house. These are set into the natural slope of the land with seating alcoves and flights of stone steps punctuated with big natural boulders, the rough rubble walls contrasting with the cleaner finish of the terrace beside the house. This terracing overlooks a levelled croquet lawn. Trees frame views of the lake to the west. A number of early C20 photographs show views of the house between immature trees from the croquet lawn.

Paths from the croquet lawn lead to the lake shore where a partially rebuilt jetty and landing stage, shown on the 1920 OS map, lies c250m west of the house. A path leads south alongside the lake on the west side of Birkett Wood, an area of woodland shown on the 1858 OS map. The wood is on a low hill so that it screens the house and gardens from the lake. The lakeside path is shown on the 1858 OS map when it led from Ecclerigg House (to the north and outside the registered area) through the wooded lake shores to Crag Wood (to the south and outside the registered area). The path continues around the wood and joins with other routes which lead back to the gardens through the park and along the other (east) side of the wood.

C. Holme, who visited the site not long after completion, wrote that the grounds were laid out 'with admirable judgement and with complete appreciation of the manner in which the beauty of the site chosen could be most adequately developed ... [making] an entirely appropriate foreground to a singularly charming picture' (*Gardens of England, The Northern Counties* (1911), p xxi.)

PARK Open grassland immediately south and west of the gardens is fringed with woodland, Birkett Wood on a low hill to the west, and woodland called Moss Brow extending along part of the south-eastern boundary. c 120m south-east of the house there is a C20 childrens' playground partly concealed by trees. The grassland is managed as a wildflower meadow. Both patches of woodland are shown on the 1858 OS map, which shows the remaining area divided into large fields.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden lies within the gardens on sloping land c 80m west of the house. It is defined by the low retaining walls of terraces and beech hedges. A path running east/west across it and central slate sundial were introduced late C20. The early C20 photographs show it divided into small plots. It is currently laid out as large beds (2000).

OTHER LAND On the north side of the entrance drive, c100m north of the house, there is a potting shed, extended late C20, and a small C20 ancillary building. A nursery area immediately north of these has a number of late C20 greenhouses.

A late C20 car park lies in the north-east corner of the site screened from the house and grounds by the band of trees immediately east of the house.

REFERENCES

Published sources Studio, 28 (1903) pp 249, 258 C Holme, Gardens of England, The Northern Counties (1911), xxi, pls 28, 29. **T H Mawson, The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect (1925)**, p 61-2 **G Beard, Thomas H Mawson (1976)**, p 47

Maps OS 6":1 mile, 1st ed., surveyed 1858, published 1862 Sale Map, 1877 OS 6":1 mile, 2nd ed., published 1899 OS 6":1 mile published 1920 Site Plan, 1:500, nd, c1995

Archival Photographs albums, vol 1 1894-1899, vol 2 1899-1902; Miscellaneous undated early C20 photographs, private collection.

Description written: March 2000 Revised April 2000 Register Inspector: CH Revised February 2008 Heritage Protection Adviser: M T-S REASON FOR DESIGNATION This early C20 landscape is designated for the following principal reasons:

* Brockhole is a good and representative example of an early C20 landscape influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement

* It is an early example of the work of the renowned and influential landscape architect Thomas Mawson

* It represents a collaborative work by Thomas Mawson and Dan Gibson, and is one of very few outcomes of that short-lived partnership

Desmond: C. Holme Gardens of England in Northern counties 1911, pls 18-19 G. Beard, Mawson, 47
CL 12/07/2001, p. 74.
Cumbria Life, Feb. 2013, p. 109.

Brockwood Hall

Millom
LA18 5JS
c1884

Visited by CGT



Broom Hill

NGS Garden 1956

Cannot trace house- is Broom Hill Point on Derwentwater associated?



Brougham Castle

Penrith

CA10 2AA

Early C13





CL v. 54, p. 1043
TCWS 1866, Article VII.

***Brougham Hall**
Penrith
CA10 2DE
Early C19, incorporating earlier hall.



Desmond: J. Hort N.S., v. 43, 1901, 490-91; Holmes, Gardens of Northern England; GC 1880 v14, 1885 v24, 1896 series 3 v20; Hutchinson History of Cumberland
CL v. 156, p. 164.
Cumbria Life, Aug. 2012, p. 10.

Broughton Lodge

Broughton East

Grade II

1770-80

P 347- A holiday house (so early) for Josiah Birch of Failsworth, Manchester.



***Broughton Tower**

Broughton in Furness

LA20 6AA

Grade II*

P 201- House re-built in 1744 and Gothicked in 1777 possibly by John Hird. 1838 added to by George Webster. Ha-ha, gates, and extensive rocky parkland.

From listing: House, now school. C14 pele tower, extended to south mid to late C18, wings added 1882-3, C20 additions. Stone rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roofs.

Drawing of the castle by Nesfield in the Nesfield Archives, Australia (Shirley Rose Evans Phd thesis)





Seat of John Gilpin Sawrey, Esq., 1790.

Brownber Hall

Kirkby Stephen

Now hotel

Listed Grade 2. Early C19.



Brunstock House

Carlisle

CA6

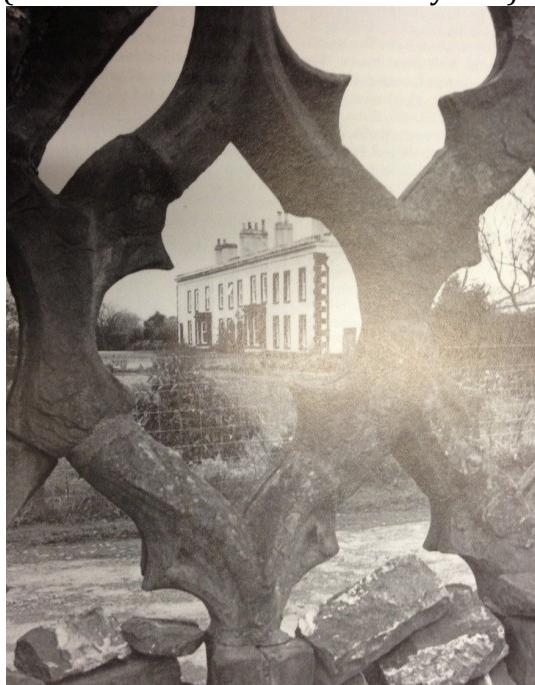
P 413- 1828-30 for George Saul, chapter clerk to the Cathedral. Garden with broad raised terrace overlooking parkland. Lodge.



***Bunkers Hill**

Carlisle

JMR 91-2- In the garden is a large ogree traceried window and a fine dovecote (listed Grade II Late C18 or early C19) with 560 nests.



Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, old series, ix,
pp424-5

Bunkers Hill

Dacre

Grade II

Late C18 for the 11th Duke of Norfolk.



Burton House

Burton-in-Kendal

Listing:

House, now divided into 3, and rear garden wall. Late C18 with later alterations.

South wing retains shelving and plasterwork

of original library and North wing has remains of original panelled cupboards and shelves in former summerhouse.

P 209- Built by William Atkinson, c1795.



Calder Abbey House

Calder Bridge

C18

CGT OP 1 2002, 52-58- Excellent summary of the Calder Abbey Estate. "Even in its present state of decay the Calder valley above Calderbridge forms one of the most attractive designed landscapes in Cumbria.



Calgarth Hall

Windermere

Early C16 onwards

Grade I

P 642- The principal seat of the Philipsons, but the object of a legendary curse and now scarcely inhabited.

**Calgarth Park**

Windermere

LA23 1LF

P 643- (quarter of a mile from Calgarth Hall) "I have bought a wild estate in this neighbourhood and am busy acquiring health and wealth by improving it".
Richard Watson, absentee Bishop of Llandaff. 1788.



Calthwaite Hall

Penrith
CA11 9QU

P 218- Light-hearted Gothic villa, in the Italian sense, i.e. with a farm. It was built c. 1837 by Thomas Dixon at a cost of £7,000.

For sale £1.6m: <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-19534599.html>



Cappelbarrow House

Longsleddale

Kendal

LA8 9BB

Date built not found

Visited by CGT



Camerton Hall

Camerton

Grade II

Early C19 with 1910 alterations

P 219- Also with delightfully Gothick Ivy Lodge.

JMR 93



Ivy Lodge



Cardew Lodge

Dalston

CA5 7JQ

For sale £1.5m

Grade II

1870s

http://www.sandersonyoung.co.uk/assets/brochures/Cardew_Lodge.pdf



Cumbria Life, Feb. 2005, p. 48.

Cark Manor

Cark

NGS Garden 1987

Grade II

Probably late C18 with later extensions

From <http://www.nwemail.co.uk/news/1.143771> Wednesday, 06 June 2007

THE owners of an historic Grade II listed building near Grange, are to appeal against their fine of £52,000 for carrying out unlawful alterations to the property.

Tangerine Holdings, a veterinary pharmaceutical company based in Lytham, pleaded guilty to five charges of carrying out works to Cark Manor, in Cark, without listed building consent in April.



Carleton Hall

Drigg

Grade II

Late C18

P 336- Deliciously faded classical villa.

JMR 93-Probably built by Cuthbert Atkinson steward to 1st Lord Muncaster.



***Carleton Hall**

Nr. Penrith

CA10 2AU

Now police HQ.

P 574- Looks out to Brougham Castle. Six-bay garden front looks early C18.

JMR 94-The widow James Wallace the Attorney-General was responsible for the present appearance of the house late C18. "Since his death she has made it her chief residence and having employed in its improvement much attention, added to a correct taste, has succeeded in rendering Carleton one of the most beautiful spots in this part of England".



Hutchinson History of Cumberland, p. 340;

Casterton Grange

Casterton



***Casterton Hall**

Casterton

P 275- 1811, probably by John Webb.

JMR 266-Set in a pretty little park with good views across the River Lune near Kirkby Lonsdale. There is a contemporary Tuscan cattle shed in the park.



T Binns, Casterton Hall from Lady's Well

***Castle Bank**

Appleby-in-Westmorland

For sale: £1.25m

Late C18

<http://www.castlesummersonwright.co.uk/country-houses-estates-property-for-sale/cumbria/appleby-in-westmorland/castle-bank-appleby-in-westmorland-cumbria.php>

A fine Grade II Listed property on the westerly bank of the River Eden, adjacent to Appleby Castle, and extending to some 16 acres, with coach house, walled garden, and single bank fishing. Castle Bank is a charming house with estate, being the former home of museum curator and antiquary Martin Jasper Rivington Holmes (1905-1997). Dating from the early 18th century, with Victorian additions, the principal house offers substantive nine bedroom family accommodation with elegant receptions and a wealth of period features. A viney leads to the separate two-storey coach house with original stables, a billiard room and garaging, and large office and rooms over, suitable for secondary accommodation. The estate policies have delightful terraced gardens overlooking the River Eden, including a sunken walled garden and croquet lawn, extending out to its river frontage with single bank fishing rights, and park land with mature woodland.



Cumbria Life Feb. 2004, p. 50.

***Castle Head**

Grange-over-Sands

20 acres of grounds

Late C18

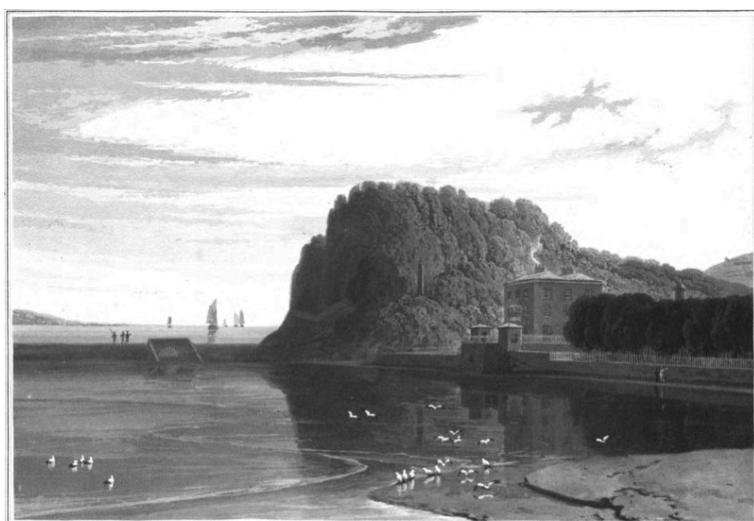
Grade II

JMR 171-The sea used to lap at the edge of the lawns but it was pushed back a mile by John Wilkinson, the iron founder. There is an unusual series of sluices, boathouses and bridges, Gothic, of white limestone. Wilkinsons's monument, an obelisk of cast iron, was originally in the garden but was moved later to Lindale.





Painting by Turner (1832), *Castle Head and Morecambe Bay from above Lindale, Cumbria*



Castle-head, Westmoreland.

*Castlerigg Manor

Keswick

Mid C19

Nesfield garden (Shirley Rose Evans Phd thesis)



***Castlesteads**

Walton

Grade II

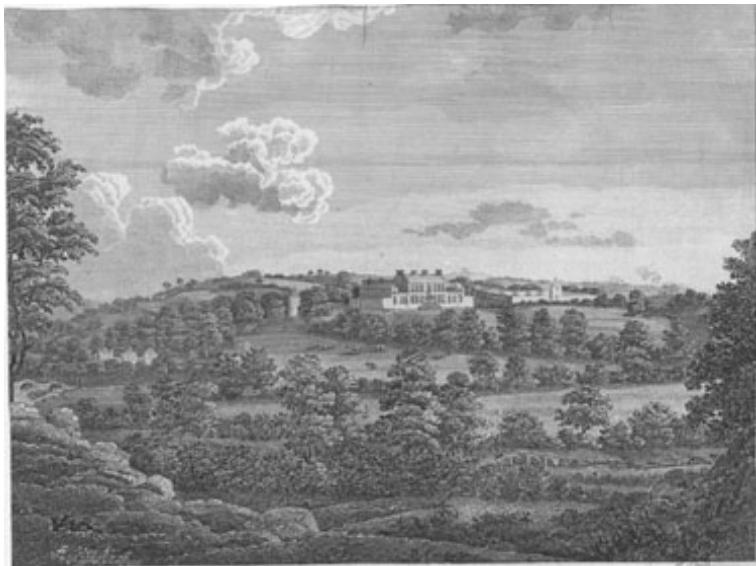
Late C18 for John Johnson with mid C19 alterations. W. Hutchinson, History of Cumberland, 1794, vol I, p118, refers to the newly constructed mansion, the estate having been purchased by Mr Johnson in 1789. This probably replaced an earlier house of the Dacre family, known to have been on this site and built with stone from the nearby Roman Wall. Called Walton House when built.

Also listed:

Walls and gardener's house. Late C18. Red sandstone with pyramidal slate roof to house. High walls enclose garden on 3 sides with 2-storey single-bay house forming integral part of the south-east wall. Clearly shown next to the house on engraving, W. Hutchinson, History of Cumberland, 1794

P 657- A long house splendidly situated in a band of woodland overlooking a broad pastoral vale.

JMR 95-There is a fine park with views over Naworth.



The walled garden:



***Castletown House**

Rockcliffe

CA6 4BN

Mr and Mrs Giles Mounsey-Heysham

Opens under the Red Cross Scheme

P 589-By Peter Nicholson with William Reid, 1809-11, for Robert Mounsey,
possibly after a sketch by Thomas Telford.

Associated with William Sawrey Gilpin (Sophipke Piebenga Garden History
Winter 1994)



CL 7 Sept. 1989, p. 134.

Catterlen Hall

Newton Reigny

Grade I

Early C15 with C16 ranges

P 555-56- Attributed by Curwen to William Vaux c1460.



TCWS 1873

***Claife Station (or Claife Tower)**

Claife

Viewing station with ornamental garden. Additional 40 acres added 1800. Claife was one of about 30 viewing stations in the Lake District.

CGT OP 5, 2012 p. 17-27-Precise nature of the nineteenth-century landscaping around the pavilion is not clear since depictions vary with artistic license.

Variety of tree planting, ranging from none to heavily embowered.



Model constructed by the National Trust.

Clarghyll Hall

Alston

CA9 3NF

Grade II* listed. Interesting diary- <http://www.cwherald.com/a/archive/hall-owners-historic-research.234268.html>

Talk by George and Richard Wilson (current owners): The Whitfield and James families owned Clarghyll Hall for a period of 300 years between them and the distinctive “tower” was added by the Rev. Octavius James in the 1860s, as was the oriel window on the front of the house.

His daughter, Wilhelmina, was a writer using the pen name of Austen Clare and

his wife's diaries record everyday events from 1858-1911, although, unfortunately, they give few details of the alterations and building work that were going on. Poor Octavius met his end as the result of a fire in his study in one wing of the building.

P 97-8- Odd looking group with curious history. Built around two C16 bastle houses.



***Cleeve Howe**

Windermere

LA23 1SA

by J S Crowther 1853. Garden design by Mawson, 1881, for A R Sladen.

P 691





Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 49

Cliburn Hall

Cliburn

Built, or rebuilt 1567

P 280- Towered house drastically modified in 1966, erasing all appearance of antiquity.



Clifton Hall

Clifton

CA10 2EL
Pele of about 1500
P 280- English Heritage. Walled pleasure garden. Farm.



*Cockermouth Castle

CA13 9EU
P 283- Unsuspected from without a lushly exotic garden flourishes within the ruined walls high above the town. In the outer garden is a summerhouse 1682-3 overlooking the bowling green.
Grade I
Castle before 1221, the Hall, 1360, Flag Tower 1387
Garden walls C18



Desmond: C.L. v. 156, 1974, 210-13; TCWS 1878 Article XIII

Coldbeck House

Ravenstonedale

Large late-Victorian house



***The College**

Kirkoswald

NGS Garden 1947

Grade I listed building.

House, formerly College of Vicars. Late C15 tower house, extended 1523 for Thomas Lord Dacre (his coat of arms over a now internal door and repositioned panel of arms over fireplace in hall), alterations of c1633-1641 for Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, further additions dated 1696 with initials T.F. (&) B.F.

(Timothy & Bridget Fetherstonhaugh) over entrance and additions of 1838-1843 by Timothy Fetherstonhaugh.

Partial listing for garden:

Terrace wall and steps in garden of The College. Probably late C17. Random red sandstone rubble wall with moulded coping, ashlar steps with closed balusters, 2 square piers, one surmounted by brass sundial with Latin inscription TRANSIT HORA SINE MORA. Retaining wall for terrace, for full length of the rear of the house. Included partly for G.V. with The College.

P 476-Walled garden dated 1839 which may also refer to the castellated gateway.



References: Country Life, 17 November 1928, p700-707; Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian Archaeological Society, new series, xiv, p196-234.

Collin Field aka Collinfield

Kendal

Link with Lady Anne Clifford

Grade II*. From the listing: Farmhouse. Possibly mid/late C16; certainly built by early C17. Extensively remodelled by George Sedgwick (Secretary to Anne, Countess of Pembroke) after he acquired it in 1668.

P 444- Unusual plan



The Common

Windermere

LA23 1JH



***Conishead Priory**

LA12 9QQ

Grade II*

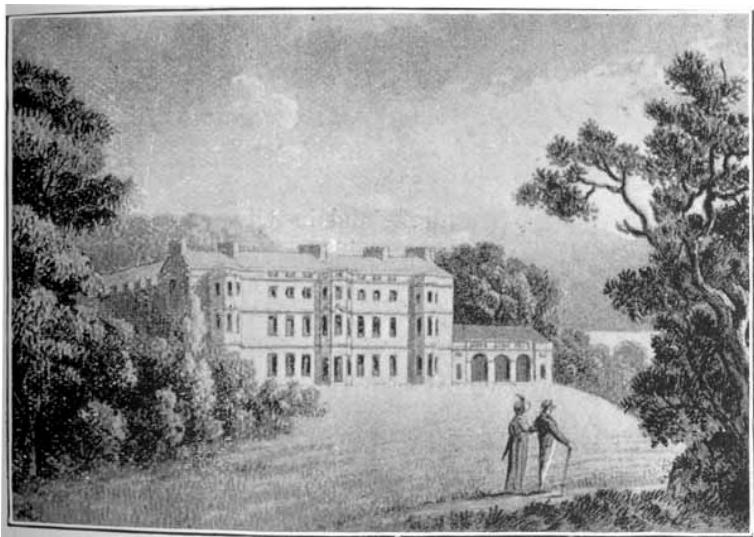
1821-36

Mawson Garden

P 293- Rebuilt by George Webster 1838. In 1878 called The Paradise of Furness.

Now Manjushri Budhist Centre. Extensive pleasure gardens bounded by a ha-ha.
JMR 175- The design is by Philp Wyatt, the brilliant but feckless son of James
Wyatt. Wyatt was dismissed while work was in progress and Col Braddell turned
instead to George Webster who also designed a bridge in the park and a lodge
c.1834-40. When the bill for the new house was finally totted up it was enormous
that Col Braddell 'a liberal and kindly man' had no option but to sell the estate
which had come to his Braddell ancestors by marriage C17.
Frank Welsh, Companion Guide to the Lake District, p. 124-Mysteries-of-Udulpho
Gothic residence, complete with hermit in his cell, contractually obliged to
refrain from haircuts and two-frequent washing.





The old house, demolished 1821. Image from 1820.

Coniston Hall

Coniston

LA21 8AS

P 295- C16 Hall. National Trust.



TCWS 1887, Art. XXXII

***Copt Howe**

Chapel Stile, Great Langdale

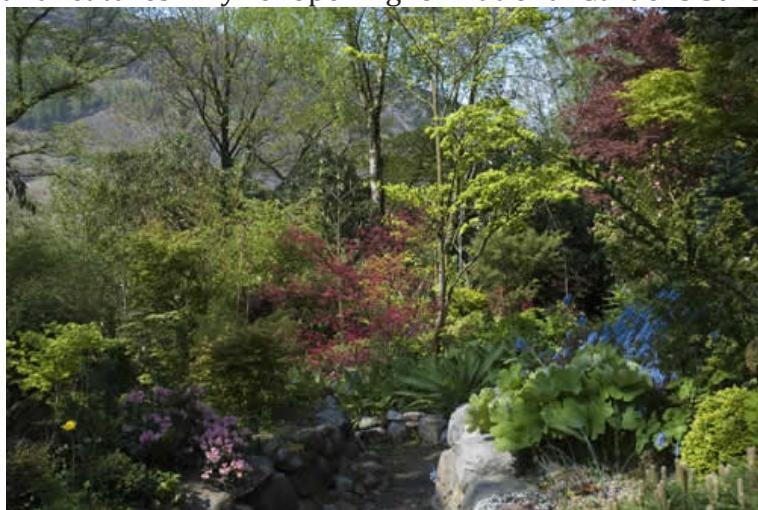
LA22 9JR

Prof R N Haszeldine

From NGS:

<http://www.ngs.org.uk/gardens/gardenfinder/garden.aspx?search=&id=10420>

2-acre plantsman's mountain paradise garden. Superb views Langdale Pikes. Extensive collections of acers, camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons, oaks, beeches, rare shrubs, trees, unusual perennials; herbaceous and bulbous species; alpines, trough gardens; rare conifers; expedition plants from worldwide mountainous regions. Outstanding spring and autumn colour. Wildlife sanctuary, red squirrels, badgers, slow-worms, lizards, hotel for wild birds. Major new garden extensions and features. 24yr of opening for National Gardens Scheme.



CL 23 Jan. 2003, p. 40.

***The Corbels**

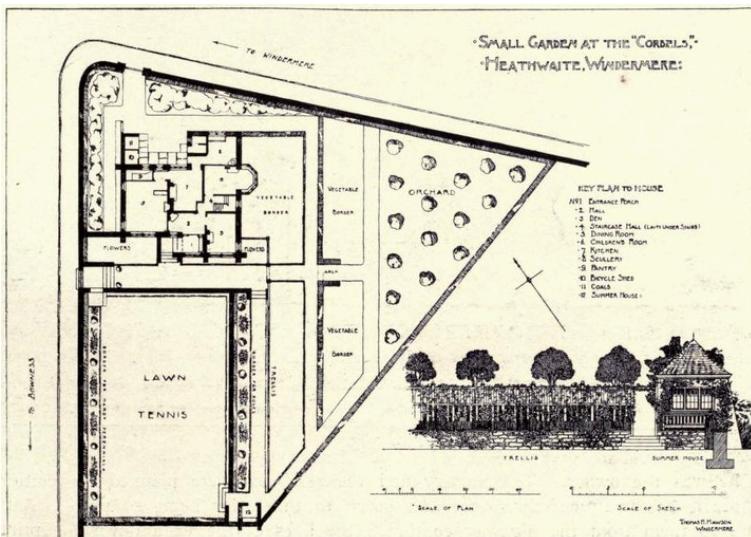
Heathwaite Estate

Windermere

LA23 2DH

P 694- Thornbarrow Rd, by Thomas Mawson for himself, 1900.





Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 49

*Corby Castle

Great Corby

CA4 8LR

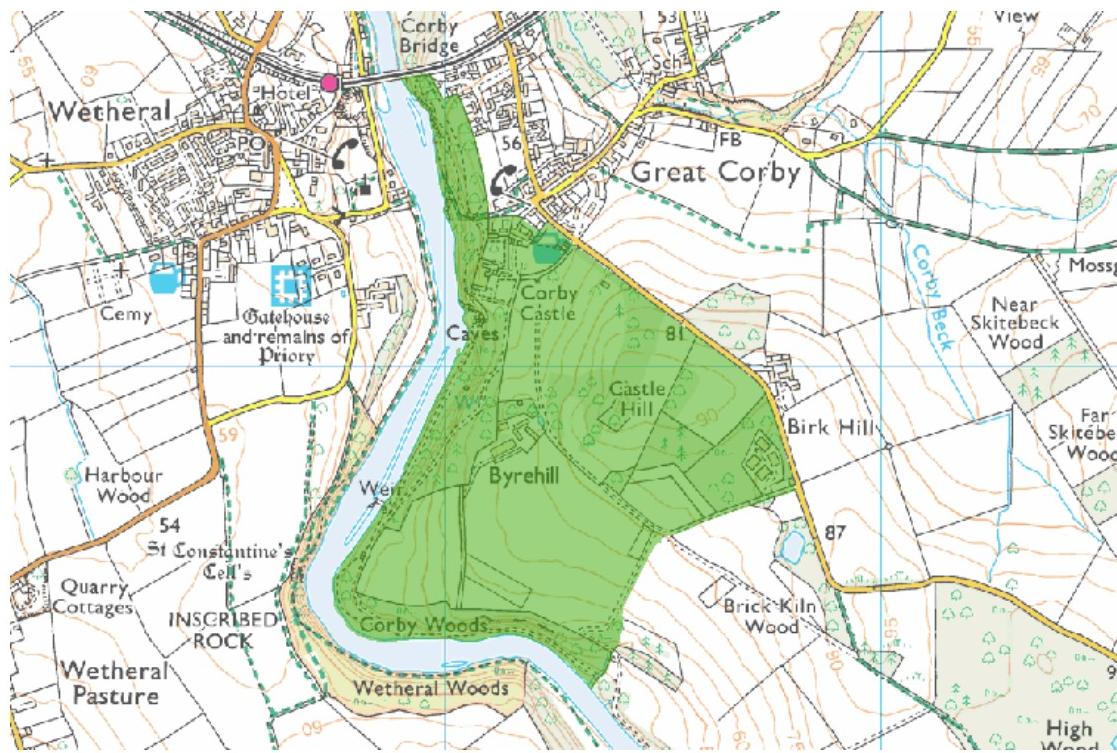
C13 Tower House

Grade I

P 300- Now owned by Lord and Lady Ballyedmond 'who have done it up to the nines'. The garden is the creation of Thomas Howard, who inherited in 1708.

Depicted by Buck 1739, "a very early example of allowing nature to dictate the form, rather than imposing a design upon nature". **Cascade** c.1720. Much more.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000662>

Grade I

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The pleasure grounds consist of lawns around the Castle and a wooded riverside walk developed during the period 1709-39 by Thomas Howard (1677-1740) which takes advantage of the dramatic views along the river and is adorned with a series of structures and grottos. An account written in 1634 (quoted in Messenger 1997) mentions 'gardens and walks to the riverside' but it is not known what form they took.

The Castle stands on a platform. On the east side is a forecourt with the main drive leading through it and a gravel turning-circle in front of the entrance. The northern boundary of this area is formed by the walls of the kitchen garden (early C18, listed grade I) and to the east a fence with ornamental iron gates separates the gardens from the park. From this side of the Castle there are views across rising parkland to a neo-classical dovecote (see below).

On the south side of the Castle there are long views southwards down the river and its valley. Lawns in front of the Castle are terraced down in two stages to the edge of a steep scarp, c 40m south of the Castle, which drops precipitously down to the river. Some 80m south-east of the Castle steps lead down the steep slope beside a **cascade** (early C18, listed grade I). On the east side of the steps, c 120m south-east of the Castle, is a c 4m high statue of the cyclops Polyphemus (early C18, listed grade II*). The steps continue down to the riverbank, where steep cliffs rising on the north and east sides form a natural amphitheatre. The cascade can be viewed from this point; it is c 30m in height with the top formed by a temple with a Venetian opening. Beneath this is a series of three low arches and below a series of naturalistic rock steps. At the base two openings lead to a grotto cut into the rock beneath the cascade. Immediately in front of this is a circular pool with a central plinth for a statue. Close to the riverbank, c 15m west

of the base of the cascade and aligned with it, is a stone arch called the Water Gate from which a stepped cascade runs down to the edge of the river. A view of the cliff-side cascade from the base of the stepped cascade at the water's edge (or from a boat moored in this position) has the effect, through foreshortening, of making the two appear to be connected with a continuous fall of water, from the top of the cliff to the riverbank. Stands were attached to the Water Gate for audiences watching masques which were performed at the base of the cascade during the C18. Howard wrote a masque called Sensuality Subdued which was 'adapted to the scene of the cascade at Corby' from Milton's Comus (CL 1954).

Some 40m north of the cascade there are sandstone cliffs with three artificial caves carved in them. The two southern caves have cast-iron gates to the entrances. The northernmost has an entrance flanked by seats carved from the stone. An account of 1794 describes one of the grottoes with its tablets carved with an extract from Milton's Paradise Lost which included the lines:

There Eden's lofty banks Now nearer crown with their inclosures green, As with a rural mound, the champaign head Of a steep wilderness; whose hairy sides With thickets overgrown, grotesque and wild... (Book IV, 1 132)

That the combination of the natural riverside cliffs and the name of the river which suggested these lines was important to Howard's conception of the landscape is confirmed by Sir John Clerk of Penicuk, whose memoirs record Howard showing him the extract in 1734. Clerk observes that it 'very near resembles the description one would give of Corby Castle' (quoted in Messenger 1997).

A broad grassed walk, called the Green Walk, leads south from the cascade along the riverbank, giving views up and down the river. On the east side of the walk is a steep wooded slope, and set into this, c 200m south of the Castle, is a grotto which consists of a chamber cut in sandstone with a stream issuing from it. Above this, c 10m to the east and at the top of the slope, is St Catherine's Well, a plinth surmounted by a cross built by Philip Howard (1793-1882) during the 1840s. The Green Walk continues along the riverbank and beside it, c 500m south of the Castle, is another, smaller grotto in the form of a square chamber cut in the sandstone with a central plinth and the remains of an C18 statue.

The walk continues, and c 550m south of the Castle there is a stone salmon coop (listed grade I) between a river island and the east shore, which is thought to have C12 origins. Close to the point at which the course of the river turns eastwards, and c 700m south of the Castle, there is a building in the form of a Tuscan Temple called the Tempietto (early C18, listed grade I). This acts as a terminus of the vista down the river from the Castle, which is now obscured by mature trees. A description of Corby written in 1794 (Hutchinson) states that the Green Walk had tablets of stone carved with quotations from Horace and Shakespeare situated at various points between the cascade and the Tempietto which drew attention to particular views or the natural qualities of particular spots. The estate map of 1752 map shows the Tempietto at the bottom of an oval clearing called the elliptical lawn, which corresponds to some extent with the pattern of woodland which still exists. A path leading across the top of this area and running northwards along the edge of woodland corresponds with a path

shown as an avenue or ride on the same map.

The walk continues around the bend in the river, from this point representing an extension laid out by Philip Howard in the mid C19. On the east side of the path, c 750m south of the Castle, is a statue of St Constantine (1843, listed grade II), positioned opposite a sandstone cliff on the far side of the river which lies outside the registered area. This cliff contains artificial caves, called St Constantine's Cells, which are thought to be of medieval origin and associated with nearby Wetheral Priory (Carlisle Museums and Art Galleries 1985). The walk continues along the riverbank and a stone shelter with a seat within it, probably of C19 date, is situated on the east side of the path c 800m south of the Castle.

Thomas Howard gave an account of the pleasure grounds in 1733, describing the situation of the Castle above the Eden and continuing: 'which together with the Grotesque and uncommon yet beautiful grounds about it, gives it the appearance of a finish'd landskip made up of all the scenery of nature and capable of furnishing a Composition of Images, for the variety of Picture and Prospect.' (TCWAAS 1979). Corby was subsequently visited and admired by many commentators including Sir John Clerk who described the Green Walk, cascade and statues in 1734. William Gilpin described the grounds as 'the most admired in Cumberland' in 1772 and Walter Scott praised them in 1815 (quoted in Messenger 1997). J C Loudon described the grounds as 'singularly grand and picturesque' in 1824 (*ibid*).

PARK The parkland lies to the south and east of the Castle. To the east the land rises to an eminence called Castle Hill, and there are belts of woodland and scattered mature trees which are the remnants of more extensive woodland shown on the OS 1st edition map surveyed 1860. Castle Hill was described in 1687-8 as ?a large round hill covered with plump of oakwood? (Messenger 1997). An estate map of 1752 shows this woodland with a system of semicircular and radial rides within it, and partial evidence, in the form of the route of a drive, survives for this. The extreme north-east corner of the park is called The Wilderness and is shown with a system of clearings linked by sinuous paths on the 1752 map. Some evidence that work was started but not necessarily completed survives in the form of embanked paths in the area (Messenger 1997). A dovecote (C17, refronted early C19, listed grade I) with a temple portico attached to the north side is situated c 750m to the south-east of the Castle, on an eminence from which views northwards over the park to the Castle are obtained. To the south of it is the home farm, called Byrehill (farmhouse C17, listed grade II). The southern part of the park is largely under arable cultivation.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is entered from an arched opening in a stone wall flanked on each side by a pair of niches (listed grade I) which was built 1812-17 for Henry Howard. The entrance is surmounted by the reset carved stone arms of Lord William Howard and his wife Elizabeth Dacre which date from the C17. This grand entrance is set into a brick wall which forms the north side of a forecourt in front of the Castle's east front. It leads into a walled garden which is divided into two by a brick wall running from west to east with bothies and sheds attached to its northern side. An entrance in the east wall

leads to the stable courtyard and **gardener's house**. The southern part of the garden is shown on the 1752 estate map with a building in the approximate position of the **gardener's house**. The northern part was added in 1808 when Catherine Howard records work on the wall of the 'Back Garden' to 'Fence out the village' (Diary, in Messenger 1997). An account written in 1687-8 mentions 'orchyards & bowling green' (Denton, quoted in Messenger 1997) but it is not known where they were situated.

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Maps G Smith, Map of Corby Park, 1752 (in Country Life 1954, p 93) OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1860 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1901

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Catherine Howard, Diaries for 1800-26, (Carlisle Record Office: DX/BRA/15/10, quoted in Messenger 1997)

Description written: July 1997 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

Desmond: W. Gilpin Observations on several parts of England Vol. 2 1808, 104-06; Loudon Enc of Gardening 1822, p. 1081; J. Loveday Diary 1890; 107 CL 7 Jan. 1954 31-35, 14 Jan. 1954 92-95; G.C. v14 1880, 389-90, 30 Nov. 2000, p. 48; B. Jones Follies and grottoes, 1974, 213-15; Jefferson Carlisle Antiquities 1833, p. 387-92; Whitaker History of Cumberland 1822; Guide to Corby, 1860 p.28-31; Relph Poems, 1798

Cowmire Hall

Crosthwaite

Grade II*

Late C16 tower house with C17 addition

P 317-18-Hard to find in the maze of tiny lanes, now used as a damson gin factory



***Crackenthorpe Hall**

Appleby, CA16 6AF

Grade II, 1663

For sale, through Smiths Gore Nov 2011 £1.35m with 31 acres.

From Visit Cumbria:

Crackenthorpe Hall was the ancestral home of the Machell family. The original house was built before the fifteenth century and has had a number of alterations over the years. When the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists at the Battle of Hexham in 1464, King Henry VI sought refuge here as the guest of the Machells and is said to have spent his time gardening. See Gallery for more images of the Hall. One of the flower beds is known as the King's Garden and one of the rooms is called the King's Bedchamber.

P 303



***Cragwood**

Windermere
LA23 1LQ

P 643- (now hotel) 1910 by Frank Dunkerley, a relation of the Gaddums of Brockhole. Thomas Mawson garden. Rock of Names, facing White Cross Bay.



Craw Hall

The Grange
Brampton

Large Victorian House with substantial grounds.

For sale £950k - <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-26798680.html>



Cressbrook School

NGS Garden 1948

This may be part of Sedbergh School

***Cringlemire**

Windermere

LA23 1LY

1890s for Henry Martin by Dan Gibson.

Visited by CGT

Mawson Garden, 1900.

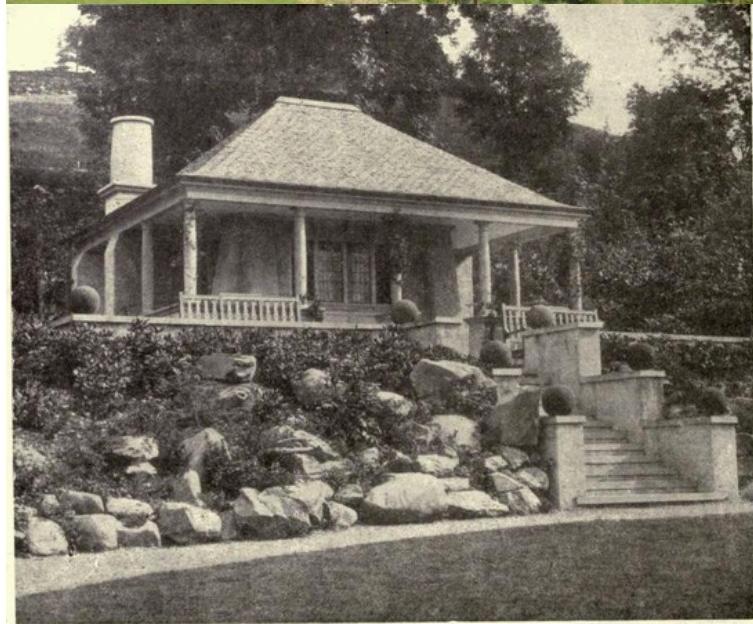


FIG. 182.—SUMMER-HOUSE AT CRINGLEMIRE, WINDERMERE, OVERLOOKING LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 49.

Croft

Clappersgate

Grade II

Originally plain late C18 house, with significant remodeling thereafter



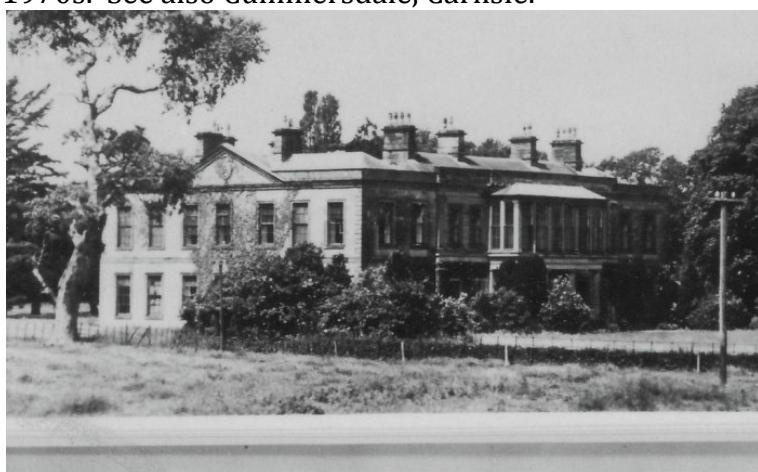
***Crofton Hall**

Thursby

CA5 6QF

Early C19

P 637- The Brisco family sold up in 1908, the mansion was demolished in c.1958. Lake, parkland, all rather melancholy. Greenways, an estate house of which the front is three sides of an octagon. In 1935 Crofton was taken over for smallholdings by the Land Settlement Association, founded to alleviate unemployment in the worst years of the Depression. The whole estate is dotted with their white cubic houses. The Cumbrian scheme was wound up in the 1970s. See also Cummersdale, Carlisle.





Crosby House
High Crosby
CA6 4QZ
P 306- (now Hotel) early 19C.



***Crosby Lodge**

Crosby on Eden

CA6 4QZ

1807-10 possibly by Peter Nicholson and William Reid for David Kennedy of Carlisle. Now hotel.

P 306



Cumbria Life, Jan. 2011, p. 80

***Crossrigg Hall**

Cliburn

CA10 3AN

P 280- Recased in 1864 but Antony Salvin. Greatly enlarged 1915-18 by JH Martindale of Carlisle.

Rare cast iron Gothic bridge over the River Lyvannet, dated 1835.





Listed gazebo.
CL 04/1995, p. 50.
Cumbria Life, Oct 2009, p. 92.

Crossrigg House
Built in the walled garden of Crossrigg Hall.



***Crowe Park**

Keswick

Pre-1769

Now hotel



Thomas Smith, A View of Derwentwater &c from Crow-Park, 1761

Crozier Lodge

Penrith

Grade II

1826



Cumrew House

Cumrew

Probably early C18

Grade II



***Curwen Woods**

Holme
LA6 1NZ

For Thomas Dicey Cotton, c.1830. Set in a small park with a pillared lodge. Attr. George Webster.

P 322- 1685 medieval house updated by Sir Edward Hasell, steward to Lady Anne Clifford. In the gardens, the huge terrace wall of 1688 may have been done by James Swingler. Square banqueting house 'or grotto' with a pyramid roof. Present garden largely C20



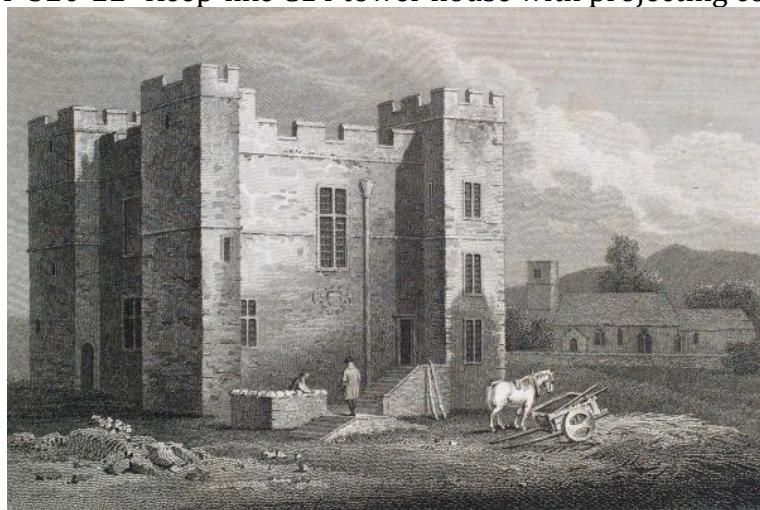
Dacre Castle

Dacre

C14 with C17 and C19 alterations

Grade I

P 320-22- Keep-like C14 tower house with projecting corner turrets.



TCWS 1868 Art. XIV

Dalegarth Hall

Boot

Grade II

Manor house. C16 for the Stanleys.

P 343-



Dalehead Hall

Thirlmere

Probably late C16

Grade II

P 635- This house faces away from the lake. In 1879 the family sold it and the lake to Manchester. Until 1980 it was owned by the city and reserved for the mayor during August. Now hotel.





***Dalemain**

Penrith
CA11 0HB

P 322- 1685 medieval house updated by Sir Edward Hasell, steward to Lady Anne Clifford. In the gardens, the huge terrace wall of 1688 may have been done by James Swingler. Square banqueting house 'or grotto' with a pyramid roof. Present garden largely C20



Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000663>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens lie on the east and south sides of the house. On the south side of the house a substantial terrace c 150m in length is supported by a buttressed retaining wall which reaches a height of c 4.7m where the drop is the steepest, immediately in front of the house. The terrace, which extends for c 50m to the east of the house, dies away as the land rises. A gravelled walk runs along the south front of the house and alongside a wall (listed grade II), faced with stone to match the main building, which is

attached to the west side of the building. The wall backs the terraced walk for a distance of c 40m, at which point it turns northwards and forms the east wall of the walled garden. The terrace continues for a further c 50m to the west along the south side of the walled garden from which it is divided by a border and hedge. It was possibly constructed by Sir Edward Hasell, or it may relate to the mid C18 refronting of the house.

There are views from the terrace of parkland with hills beyond and the Dacre Beck in the mid foreground. Immediately south of the terrace an area of grassland is situated between the beck and the retaining wall. At the west end of the terraced walk a path leads west into the walled garden and at this point it divides, with stone steps leading south down the slope to an area called the Wild Garden which stretches down to the banks of the Dacre Beck and has winding grass paths leading through specimen trees and shrubs. The steps are shown on the large-scale OS map of 1900, which shows the Wild Garden planted with trees and a path leading through them. The 1860 OS map shows it planted with trees, and it is said to be part of a site known as Low Garden Orchard in the C18 (guidebook). Beyond this area to the west, on land sloping down to the south, is a triangular patch of woodland situated immediately west of the walled garden. The woodland is reached from a doorway in the garden's west wall which leads to a path running through the trees. The north side of the area is defined by the drive from Dacre, and the south side is formed by the Dacre Beck. Mature trees partially obscure views of the beck to the south from the path.

The walled garden is in the form of an elongated rectangle and has walls of stone with a flat stone parapet, with the exception of the eastern wall which has an inner face of brick. In the eastern part of the garden, c 70m west of the house, there is a knot garden. The north wall has a number of lean-to glasshouses attached to its eastern end, and a centrally positioned opening leads out to the drive from Dacre. A yew hedge immediately east of the knot garden divides the easternmost section of the garden from the remainder and the enclosed area is used for maintenance and nursery purposes. A door near the north end of the east wall gives access to the service courtyard.

Set in to the north end of the west wall is a seating alcove with a segmental arched head and a fixed bench seat with cabriole front legs, club feet and a back with vase splats, probably of early C18 date. At the south end of the west wall there is a C17 gazebo with pyramidal roof and a ball finial. An offset doorway leads into a room with a large two-light mullioned window in the south wall giving views down to the Dacre Beck, now partially obscured by mature trees. Midway between the seating alcove and the gazebo a doorway in the west wall leads to a path through woodland. The south wall of the garden is lower (c 1.2m) than the other walls on the inner face but acts as a retaining wall, dropping to c 6.5m on the south side.

The garden is currently (1997) planted as a flower and pleasure garden and divided into compartments by paths. It was probably created or altered by Sir Edward Hasell whose Day Book entry for 26 April 1686 reads: 'John Pattinson this day began the wall against the bank in my orchard'. An entry for 15 March 1686 reads: 'I agreed with Mr Pattinson for clearing the earth making

foundations and getting stones for my orchard wall'. An orchard was already in existence as an entry for 17 October 1684 refers to an orchard with 'apricock trees', and it is not clear if the work in 1686 is on a new orchard or represents improvements to one which already existed. The years covered by the Day Book were a time of substantial alterations to the house, some of them probably under the direction of a Mr Swingler, but an entry for 22 October 1684 which states that 'Mr Swingler and John Lowther's gardiner dined here' raises the possibility that work to the garden being undertaken during the same period might also have been under the direction of Swingler, perhaps with advice from the gardener.

The east front of the house overlooks a lawn which is terraced at its eastern edge and divided from parkland beyond by railings. The outer face of the service courtyard, which is concealed by a shrubbery, forms the north-western edge of the area.

PARK Parkland surrounds the house. Immediately to the north-west of the service courtyard there is a walled deer park of c 7ha which supports a herd of fallow deer. To the north-east of this is an area called East Park which is open parkland with some scattered mature trees. The land rises steeply to Evening Bank Wood which shelters the northern boundary. Long-distance views of the countryside and fells to the south can be obtained from the northern end of this part of the park and were described by the poet Thomas Gray, who visited in 1769 and described the scene, with mountains rising '**very rude & aweful** with their broken tops on either hand' (CL 1952, 733).

The slope of the land is more gentle in the southern part of the park. The A592 was realigned further to the east during the C20 and a bridge, called Dacre Bridge (C18, listed grade II), crosses the river on the line of the old road c 100m south-east of the house. Some 150m south-east of the house the River Eamont was dammed during the C18 to form a lake, south of a footbridge called White Bridge, but erosion of the banks has greatly reduced the width so that the appearance of a lake has been lost. On the eastern banks of the river the land rises and woodland called Grandyscar Wood forms a backdrop to the position of the lake.

The park is used as pasture with some arable cultivation in the southernmost part.

KITCHEN GARDEN To the north of the walled garden, c 60m north-west of the house and on the north side of the drive from Dacre, there is a sub-rectangular walled garden with low (c 1.2m) walls, which is shown on the 1860 OS map. There is a gated entrance in the east wall. The eastern walls of this garden and the walled garden to the south, flanking the drive to Dacre, give closure to the west side of the service courtyard.

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Maps J Clarke, Survey of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland and Lancashire, 1787 OS 6" to 1 mile:Cumberland sheet LVIII, 1st edition surveyed 1860 Cumberland sheet LVIII SW, published 1930 Cumberland sheet LVIII SW & NE, provisional edition, revised 1926 with additions 1938 OS 25" to 1 mile:Cumberland sheet LVIII, Westmorland sheets III & VII (parts of), 2nd edition published 1900

Archival items Sir Edward Hasell, Day Book (1684-6) (JAC/166), (Carlisle Record Office)

Description written: August 1997 Amended: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

Desmond: Official guide; C.L. v.111 1952, 736-39, 820-24, 908; CL 01/2005, p. 46; CL 08/02/2007, p. 50; CL 27 March 2013; **S.M. McCosh Between two gardens: diary of two Border gardens 1982.**
Cumbria Life, Aug. 2006, p. 84; March 2011, p. 97.

*Dallam Tower

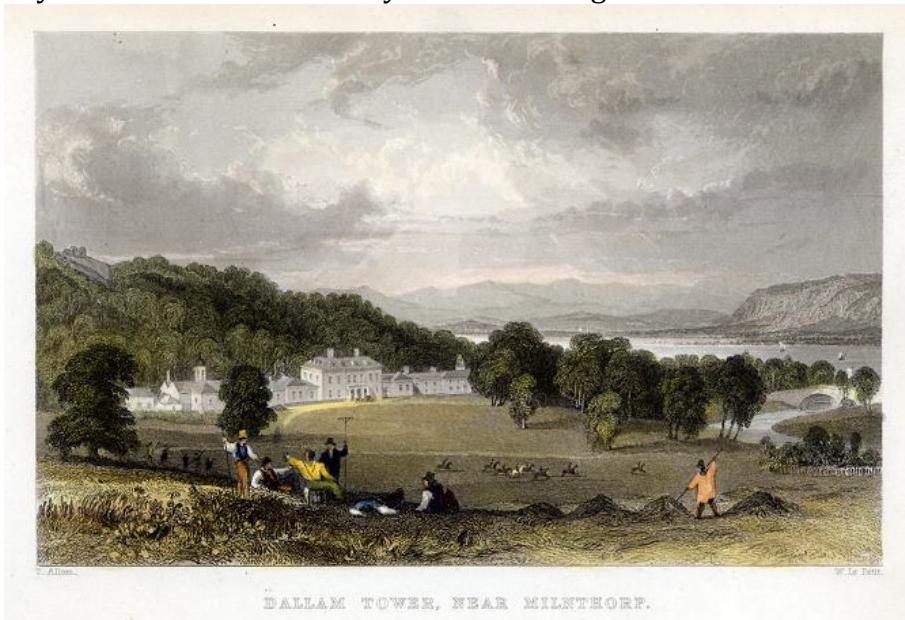
Milnthorpe

LA7 7AG

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The site has been occupied since the early medieval period when a defensive structure was situated at the highest point of the park. There is a plan of 1614 showing a house with formal gardens on the east and west sides (Country Life 1982) but the present building dates from the early 18th century, when the estate was owned by Daniel Wilson. Estate maps were made in 1733, possibly to mark the completion of the house, and in 1799. The house and park are in private ownership (1997).

P 529- 1720-5 by Daniel Wilson, aggrandized by George Webster 1826. Orangery by W and D Bailey Rock and Water garden laid out in the 1930's probably by Hayes of Ambleside. Gateway to the walled garden is dated 1683. Park.



Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000664>

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens and pleasure grounds are on

the west side of the Tower. The east front of the Tower has a grassed terrace sloping gently down to the main drive where a formal walled forecourt is shown on the 1733 map, but not on that of 1799. The present arrangement, with a loop from the drive leading to the main entrance, is much as shown on the 1799 map.

The gardens consist of an irregular, sub-triangular area on the west side of the screen formed by the Tower and attached service buildings, bounded by ornamental woodland on the west and north sides. The extent and basic form of garden and woodland conforms broadly with what is shown on the 1733 and 1799 maps. A terrace with a walkway runs from south to north along the west front of the Tower and turns to run westwards at the angle formed by the Tower and stable block at the north end of the garden, continuing as a slightly curved terraced walk for a distance of c 80m where the land drops away at the edge of woodland. The terraced walks overlook a sunken lawn which is reached from two grassed ramps aligned with entrances to the Tower. The western edge of the lawn is fringed with mature ornamental trees which were probably planted in the later C19 and beyond this the land rises sharply. A walk cut into the slope runs through this planted bank along the western edge of the garden.

Attached to the south side of the stable block is a conservatory (listed grade I) of early C19 date, attributed to George Webster of Kendal. It has curving roofs and is glazed with vertical cast-iron glazing bars and overlapping glass panes between cast-iron uprights decorated with rosettes. The position of the walkways conforms with paths shown on both the 1733 and 1799 maps. That running west from the conservatory is shown as an avenue of pines, with the same curved shape to the walk shown on the 1733 map visible today. At that time there was a curved wall alongside the avenue.

Some 60m north-west of the Tower, west of the stable block, there is an earthen mound concealing a cover for C20 drainage systems.

The circular base of a fountain which is shown on the 1857 OS map is situated in a sunken lawn c 30m south-west of the Tower. In the extreme south-east corner of the sunken lawn, c 60m from the Tower, there is an area called the Japanese Garden which consists of rockwork and a pool planted with dwarf conifers and Japanese maples. Rustic steps lead down from the terrace and the pool is fed by a stream which runs in a series of steps through ornamental rockwork and planting along the slopes south-west of the lawn. This area was laid out by Lady Bromley-Wilson in 1930.

The south and south-west sides of the garden are fringed by specimen trees including conifers and pines which were probably planted in the late C19 and early C20. A path leads south through this area and continues up a slope to a linear earthwork (possibly the line of a former boundary) which runs north/south for a distance of c 20m; near the top of the slope, c 100m south of the Tower, the path cuts through this feature and continues to the kitchen garden.

On the north-west and west sides of the garden is Crow Wood which conforms

broadly to a wooded area shown on the 1733 map. Overgrown paths lead through the north-west part of the wood to an icehouse (listed grade II), c 200m north-west of the Tower. This is a well-preserved stone structure lined with bricks, probably of C19 date, though it is not shown on any OS maps.

North of the stable block is an area planted with shrubs. A curving ha-ha surmounted by cast-iron railings runs from a point at the north-eastern corner of the stable block westwards along the edge of the garden and Crow Wood, separating the area from the parkland. This appears to be on the line of a tree-lined drive or road shown on the 1733 map.

PARK Parkland extends on the north, east and south sides of the Tower and gardens. To the north a curve of the River Bela is included within the park, the area having been imparked between the time of the 1857 and 1920 OS maps. Another curving stretch of the river is included within the park on the south-east side of the site, and this is shown on the 1733 map. The rolling land rises to a high point c 500m south-east of the Tower where there is a circular earthwork, the remains of a medieval fortification (SM CU149), from which extensive views can be obtained in all directions. An eyecatcher called St Anthony's Tower is visible on top of a hill beyond Milnthorpe, c 1.5km to the north-east. To the north-west there are views of the Kent estuary. Both the C18 maps show the earthwork planted with trees and plantations along the banks of the Bela; these survive in fragmentary form, particularly in the area immediately east of the earthwork which is shown as a rectangular plantation on the 1733 map. The park is planted with scattered trees including some large mature specimens. Some 600m south-east of the Tower there is a deer shelter called the Buck House which is shown on the 1799 map but not that of 1733. The park is used for pasture and supports a herd of fallow deer.

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden is situated c 200m south-west of the Tower, on the west side of a track which leads north from the main drive to the former home farm. It is entered from a path leading south from the garden where there is a doorcase (listed grade II), dated 1685, brought here in the late C19 or early C20 from Nether Levens Hall. This is flanked by yews and approached through a cast-iron canopy designed to prevent the yew branches hanging down in front of the entrance. A doorway in the northern wall provides a second entrance. The garden has a wall with an outer face of stone and an inner face of brick on the east side, and a wall to the north which has areas of scribed stucco, brick and stone. A **gardener's house** and sheds are built against the outer face of this wall and two glasshouses survive against the inner face. The western side of the garden is formed by a natural limestone cliff, and partial remains of a wall survive on the south side.

Another walled garden is shown on early editions of the OS map on the north side of the present garden but only the footings of beds and glasshouses now (1997) survive.

Walled gardens and orchards are shown on the 1799 map on the east side of the main drive c 250m south of the Tower.

REFERENCES

N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland (1967), pp 277-8 Country Life, 172 (18 November 1982), pp 1578-9

Maps William Tomlinson, A Map of Dallam Tower Demesne and Beetham Parsonage in the County of Westmorland Belonging to Daniel Wilson Esq. Surveyed in the Month of November Anno Dom: 1733 T Jeffreys, The County of Westmorland, 1770 J Todd, A Map of Dallam Tower in Westmorland Belonging to Dl Wilson Esq. surveyed Anno 1799 C & J Greenwood, Map of the County of Westmorland, 1824 OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857 2nd edition published 1920 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857-60

Description written: July 1997 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

Desmond: G.C. I 1875, 108-10, C.L. v. 172, 1982, 1578-80
CL 05/08/2004 p. 8; Jefferson Carlisle Antiquities 1833, p. 394-6

***Dalston Hall**

Carlisle

CA5 7JX

P 325- (now hotel) 1680's William Thackeray carried out a classicizing scheme, obliterated by new entrance from by C J Ferguson, 1899-1900. Garden with C17 terraces, mock wall-walks and bastions.



***Dalston Road Cemetery**

Carlisle

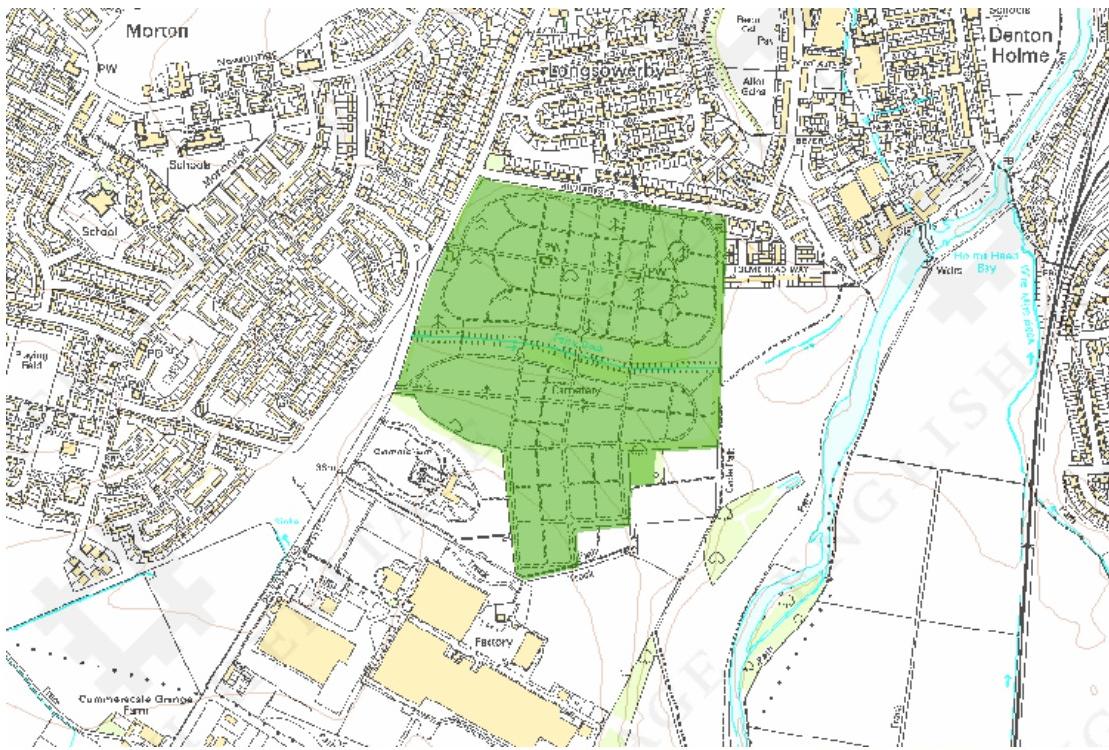
CA2 6AL

P 263- By J M and J Hay of Liverpool, 1855-6 Elegiac landscape, just the right mix of formal layout and informal contouring.

Description:

A delightful, well established spring bulb walk of approx ½m, set in a national award winning Victorian Cemetery (opened 1855), planted with 72,000 daffodils, swathes of crocuses, snowdrops etc. A thriving wildlife community incl red squirrels, nesting herons, owls etc living amongst mature trees and shrubs.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1001613>

Grade II

OTHER LAND The main entrance leads to the earlier, mid-C19 part of the cemetery laid out with a system of paths consisting of a central pattern of axial paths about the two chapels which is flanked by areas of less formal curving paths to the east and west linked together by a curving perimeter path. The entrance arch on the north boundary frames a view of the central axial path leading south flanked by an avenue of clipped yews with flower beds alongside it. On the east side of the entrance buildings there are greenhouses, shown on the 1901 OS map, presumably used to raise plants for the ornamental flower beds. The central path leads to a point where paths, also with avenues of clipped yews and flower beds, lead west to the Nonconformist chapel (listed grade II) and east to the Anglican chapel (listed grade II). These are in Early English style, of red brick with stone dressings, and have bellcotes. A path continues west from the Nonconformist chapel to the entrance on Dalston Road flanked by a lime avenue. On the south-west side of the Anglican chapel, two sweet chestnut trees, left in situ, were carved with figures of a squirrel and an owl by Linda Watson in 1996-7. A north/south route runs as a terrace immediately east of the Anglican chapel. This overlooks a lower area to the east, reached by steps down the slope, which has been developed as a wildflower area from the late-C20. A curving oval path around this area is shown on the C19 and C20 maps crossed by axial paths with circuses, but the paths have been partially obscured by long grass. This part of the cemetery includes a pauper burial area and has relatively few memorials.

The land falls to the south and the Fairy Beck from the platform occupied by the chapels and there are long views southwards down the axial paths to the Beck and rising land beyond. The Beck is crossed by three bridges, the central one of stone with a stone parapet and the other two with cast-iron railings. These lead into the later C19 part of the cemetery which lies on land rising to the south from

the Beck. A curving perimeter path is linked to a central east/west spine by cross routes, some of which are flanked by avenues. The main spine path is broad with generous grass verges backed by informal planting of mature trees, mainly yews and other evergreens.

Both parts of the cemetery have a good range of Victorian memorials, the most striking of which was designed in 1855 by R W Billings, to commemorate the architect Peter Nicholson (listed grade II), which lies c 20m west of the Anglican chapel. The whole of the site is planted with informal groups of mature trees, mainly evergreens, with native broadleaf varieties and some exotics such as Wellingtonia and Araucaria. The 1901 OS map shows perimeter planting only, though the treatment on the map may be schematic as the maturity of the planting suggests that much of it could be mid or late-C19 in origin. There is an ongoing scheme of new planting.

The southernmost part of the site, immediately south of the later C19 section, occupies an area of c 3.25ha and was laid out on a grid in the mid to late-C20. It includes a woodland burial area planted with young oak trees on the south-west perimeter; this was established in the late-C20 and is divided from the main part of the cemetery by a bank and hedge.

REFERENCES

Brooks C, Mortal Remains (1989), 129; Perriam D R, Carlisle: an illustrated history (1992), 58; Brooks C, English Historic Cemeteries, (English Heritage theme study 1994), 73; Carlisle Cemetery a Walker's Guide, guide leaflet, (Carlisle City Council 1998)

Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1901 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1901 3rd edition published 1925

Archival items Denis Perriam, handwritten notes (nd), (Carlisle Local History Library) List of newspaper references, typescript (nd), (Carlisle Local History Library)

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION Dalston Road Cemetery is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Dalston Road Cemetery is a good example of an early High Victorian (1855) public cemetery for a provincial town in formal style by the City Surveyor, Hugh McKie, complimented by a late C19 extension in similar style (1880s). * The Gothic structures, designed by local architects J W H & J M Hay, form a notable ensemble and include offices, lodges and chapels. * The cemetery layout and structures survive intact, with notable survival of C19 planting including evergreen trees and shrubs. * Social interest is expressed in an artistically rich variety of C19 monuments including many Carlisle worthies and a pauper burial area with few monuments.

Cumbria Life, April 2005, p. 81; **Cumbria Life April 2008, p. 94.**

***Dalton Hall**

Dalton

JMR 268-New by Sir Cluff Williams-Ellis for the Mason-Hornby family (his last work). The old house dated from c1812. There is an impressive Victorian Home Farm with a central clock tower and the park is attractively landscaped. The forecourt with nice paving, and garden layout were redesigned by Sir Cluff Williams-Ellis to suit the new house.

Nesfield garden (Shirley Rose Evans Phd thesis)



Deanlands Park

NGS Garden 1947

Deep Ghyl

Mallerstang

NGS Garden 1947

Derwent Bank

Portinscale

Keswick

P 450- Joseph Pocklington's second house 1784-5 probably to his own design.
Now hotel.



Derwent Bank Holiday Fellowship Home, with long shorts much in evidence in this photograph by Maysons. The house, described in 1900 as a 'fine mansion and the home of W.J.P. Fawcett Esq.', was later occupied by Mrs Edmondson until the mid-1930s, when it was taken into use as a Fellowship Hostel and is now holiday flats.

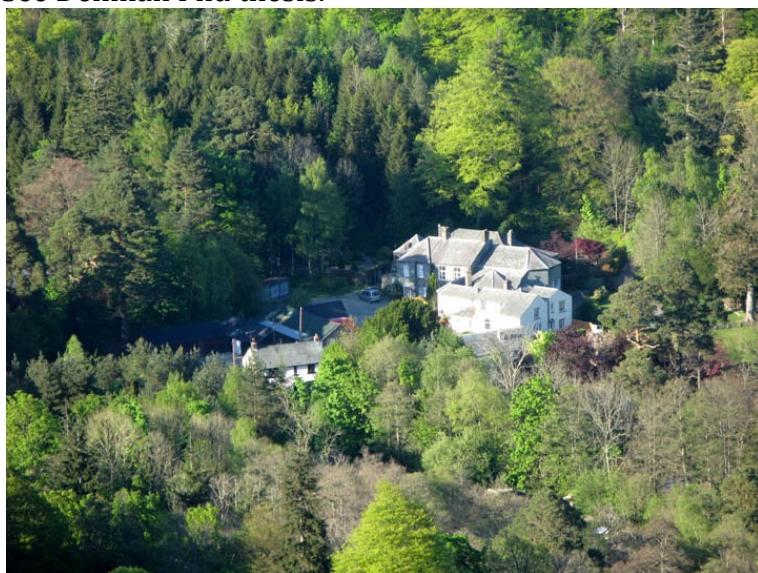
***Derwent Bay**

Derwentwater

P 452- A lakeside pavilion built by Lord William Gordon c1790. Only a single-storey. In the middle is a 24-foot rotunda with three floor-hyphen length windows towards the lake.

JMR 103-Originally called Water End. Lord William Gordon was Deputy Ranger of St. James Park. He was the second son of Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon, and brother of Lord George the mad religious fanatic and leader of the "No Popery" riots of 1780. Part of the estate was acquired by the National Trust in 1902, its first Lake District property. It is in a beautiful position and faces the lake over lawns.

See Denman Phd thesis.



Derwent Hill
Keswick
CA12 5RD
NGS Founder Garden



***Derwent Island**

nr. Keswick
Early C19
Grade II

P 450- The Rev. William Gilpin, circumambulating the lake in 1776 advised 'not to...choose one of the little flat and unvaried islands for my residence.' 1789 Gilpin called Pocklington's works 'miserable and tasteless ornaments'. (Marjory Brown 'A Man of No Taste Whatsoever; Joseph Pocklington 1736-1817, Milton Keynes, Author House, 2010.) Johnson Grant, who toured in 1797, considered Pocklington 'A man whose money is in the inverse ratio to his taste, of which latter he is not blessed with one scruple'. West's guide removed its endorsement in 1796, but after Pocklington's island had been sold and planted and renamed Derwent Isle by General Peachy, the island was 'beautifully laid out in pleasure-grounds, surrounding a handsome house', which remained exactly as Pocklington had built it. House built 178-80 by Joseph Pocklington for Carlton-on-Trent, Notts. Druid temple and mock fort.

To let: £40,000 per annum

Carter Jonas: <http://www.carterjonas.co.uk/news-and-events/news-and-press->

<releases/sep-13/derwent-island-house.aspx>



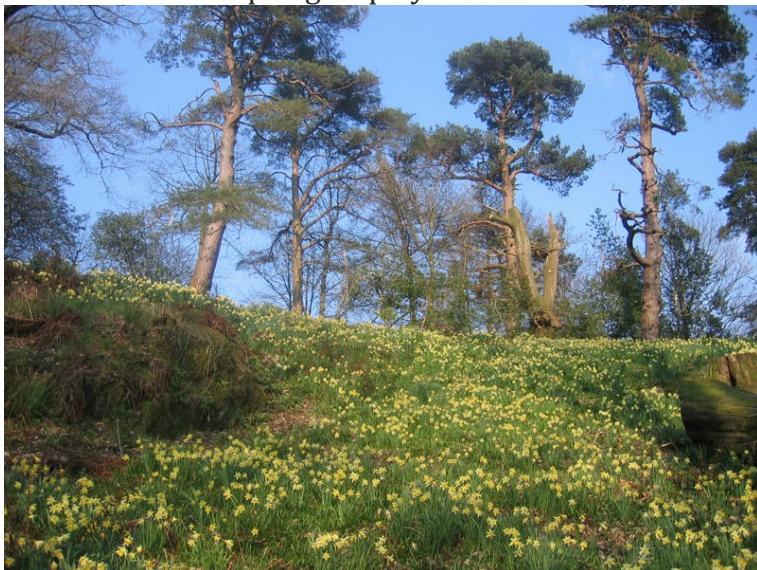
***Dora's Field**

Ambleside

LA22 9LX

NT (at Rydal Mount)

Named for Dora, the daughter of the poet William Wordsworth. Wordsworth planned to build a house on the land when he feared eviction from Rydal Mount (Wordsworth's disapproval of the exotic trees planted by the Flemings round Rydal Hall almost led to his eviction) but, after her early death, he planted the area with daffodils in her memory. Now known as Dora's field the area is renowned for its spring display of daffodils



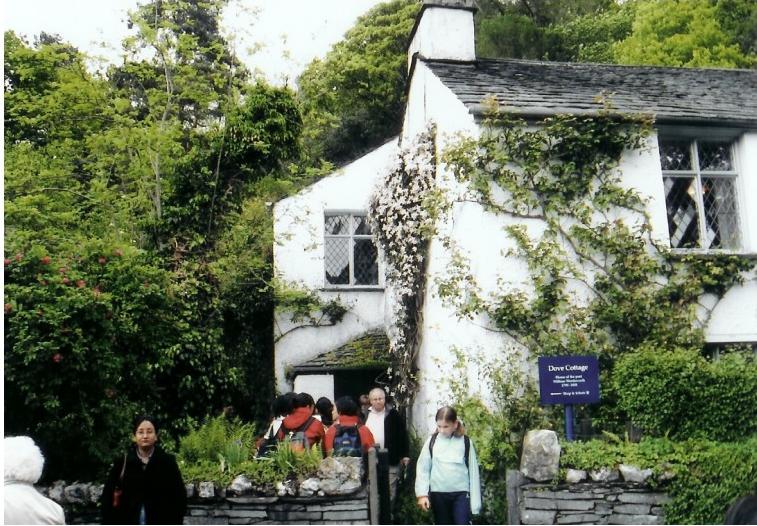
***Dove Cottage**

Grasmere

LA22 9SH

P 375-6- C17 and C18.

CGT OP 4, 2007 p. 5-18-Discussion of Wordsworth at Dove Cottage, among others.



Desmond: **Garden History v. 2 no 2, 1974, 45-50.**

Cumbria Life Aug/Sept 2008 p. 50-5; Gardener's Yearbook 1930 p. 33-7

***Dove Nest (now The Samling)**

Ambleside

Grade II

1909-16

From Hunter Davies article:

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/holidaytypeshub/article-594295/The-best-hotel-England.html>

Built in about 1780, the house was originally called Dove Nest and owned by the same person who owned Dove Cottage, so Wordsworth used to walk across the fells to pay his rent. He and his sister Dorothy had picnics in the grounds and he wrote a sonnet about it. Later, it was lived in by Victorian poet Felicia Hemans - forgotten now except for one poem, The Boy Stood On The Burning Deck. You can still hear it recited at rugby clubs, though rarely with the original words.

JMR 269- A pretty cottage ornée with bargeboards, built by Edward Pedder,

1809-16.



Dovenby Hall

Bridekirk

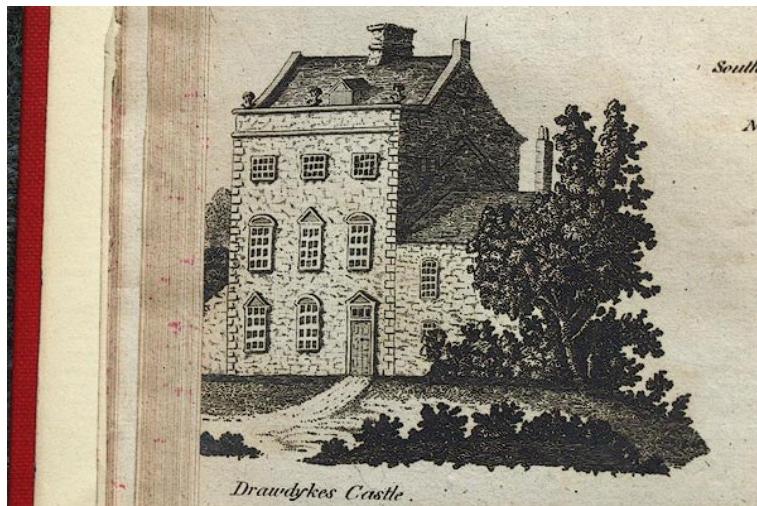
CA13 0PN

Grade II listed.

P 185- 1680 by Richard Lamplugh, with a Georgian five-bay front added by the Ballantyne, later Ballantyne Dykes, family. In its heyday it enjoyed a private railway station. Now a hospital in the centre of an industrial estate.



Drawdykes Castle
Houghton
Grade II*
P 413- C14 tower with farmhouse.



Drigg Hall
Drigg
Grade II
Late C18
P 336



Drybeck Hall

Hoff

Appleby

Listed Grade II*

From the listing:

Previously listed in Hoff Parish.

House, 1679



***Duddon Hall**

Broughton-in-Furness

LA20 6EU

P 646- Early C19. The most refined and overwrought building in one of Cumbria's most remote valleys. Now flats. Overlooking the bowling green and the river at the back is the most exquisite Corinthian temple (now a house).

JMR 104-Formerly Duddon Grove. According to Leo Cooper, the publisher, his ancestor Major John Cooper added a chapel here c.1760. From the outside the chapel appeared quite normal, but inside it was circular. Thus, after matins the seats were moved back and cockfighting commenced.





CRAIG STEINMETZ



Dufton Hall

Appleby-in-Westmorland

Late C17

Grade II

References to Auden and Turner in- <http://www.dufton.info/village.htm>

WH Auden a central figure of English poetry wrote about Dufton, Dufton Pike, Dufton Fell, High Cup Nick and the Cauldron Snout in his poems and letters. He referred to Dufton as...the loveliest village in all England.



***Dunningwell Hall**

Millom

LA18 5JT

Victorian mansion with fine summerhouse and dovecote. 19 acres.



Cumbria Life Feb/Mar 2008 p. 73-81

Dunthwaite House

Cockermouth

1785

Grade II

National Trust property set in ancient parkland.



Cumbria Life (**need year**) p. 42-51

Durranhill House

Scotby

Grade II

House, now convent. c.1811

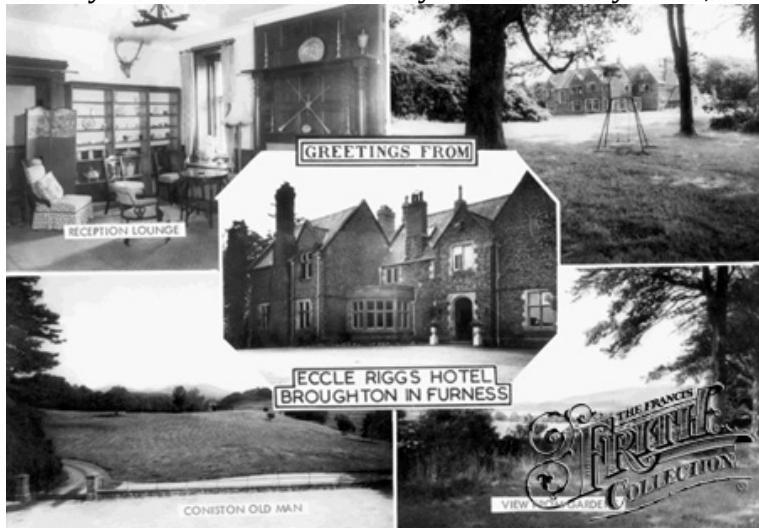


Eccle Riggs

Broughton-in-Furness

P 201- Substantial Tudor Gothic house of 1865 for Richard Assheton Cross M.P.
(1823-1914)

JMR 180-Set in exceptionally beautiful landscape overlooking the Duddon estuary with the mountains beyond. Formerly hotel, now flats.



*Eden Croft

Wetheral

CA4 8HU

Grade II

Late C18

Mrs Diana Harris

News & Star: <http://www.newsandstar.co.uk/the-de-quincey-brothers-holiday-haven-1.632967?referrerPath=2.3064>

THE DE QUINCEY BROTHERS' HOLIDAY HAVEN

Near to Wetheral Church, on the steep bank down to the River Eden, is Eden Croft.

Portrait of Thomas De Quincey

A hand-drawn map of 1817 in Cumbria Record Office shows the house surrounded by gardens and inscribed as belonging to 'R De Quincey'.

However, the map must have been surveyed a year earlier because Richard De Quincey sold the property on May 28, 1816 to William Elliott of Wetheral, shoemaker, for £290.

This was a £40 profit on the purchase price – Mr De Quincey had brought the "mansion house and garth" in August 1814 from Thomas Latimer, a carpenter.

Nothing in the deeds suggests why De Quincey should have stayed such a short time but it seems he may have used the place as a holiday cottage.



***Eden Grove**

High Crosby
CA6

By or after Peter Nicholson for Richard Carruthers, a portrait painter. 1837-9.
Demure Greek villa. A service wing on the right leads to an exceptionally high
brick garden wall scooping round to catch the sun. The usual bothies and garden
sheds behind it plus the stables, hidden by a parallel curving stone wall. The
integration of house, garden, services and outbuildings is unusual.



***Eden Hall**

Penrith

P 338- By Smirke, 1821, Demolished 1934.

JMR 106-The "beautifully laid out flower garden, at the west front of the hall was designed and arranged by the present baronet". Beaumont, who designed the gardens at Levens, also worked at Eden Hall.

Founder NGS garden 1927.



The gardens at Eden Hall, 1882

Desmond: Morris, series of Picturesque views v. 2, 63 G.C. ii 1879, 75-78; ii 1897, 380-82, 385. The Garden v.49, 1896, 227, J.Hort, N.S., v.37, 1898, 29-30; N.S., v.42, 1901, 414-15.

Cumbria Life 42-9 (year?)

Eden Lacy

Penrith

1890-9



Eden Lacy

***Edmond Castle**

Brampton

Grade II

Late C18

Designed by Robert Smirke, and once had 56,000 acres and a lake.



References: http://www.burningviolin.org/family/Edmond_Castle.htm

T.H.B. Graham, An old Map of Hayton Manor, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquities and Archaeological Society, N.S. VII, p. 42. (1907)

T.H.B. Graham, The Old Village of Edmond Castle, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquities and Archaeological Society, N.S. VIII, p. 13. (1908)

T.H.B. Graham, The Parish of Hayton, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquities and Archaeological Society, N.S. VIII, p. 55. (1908)

T.H.B. Graham, Annals of Hayton, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquities and Archaeological Society, N.S. XXV, p. 311. (1925)

Ehen Hall

Cleator

mid C19

JMR 106-Formerly a seat of the Lindows.



***Eller How**

Lindale

LA11 6NA

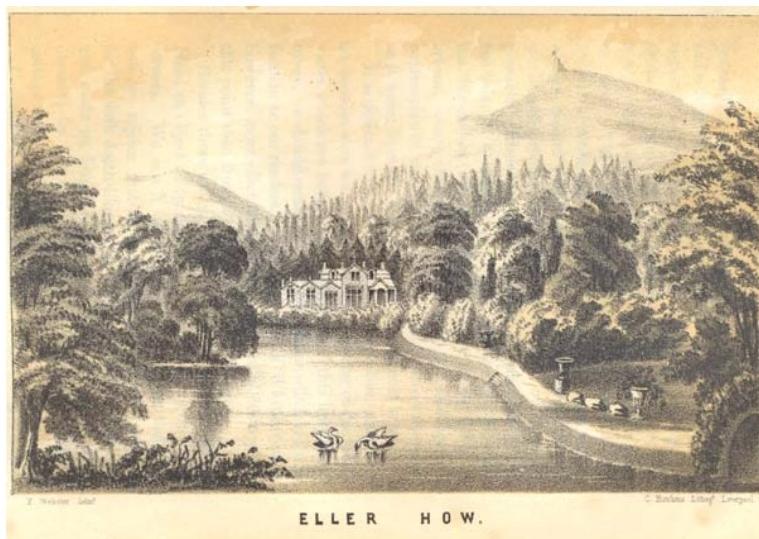
1827

P 498- The Webster's country retreat. Elaborate Reptonian gardens.

For sale at £1.45m <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-27181005.html>

JMR 182-The grounds are attractively landscaped with a small lake and marble

memorial to Francis Webster.

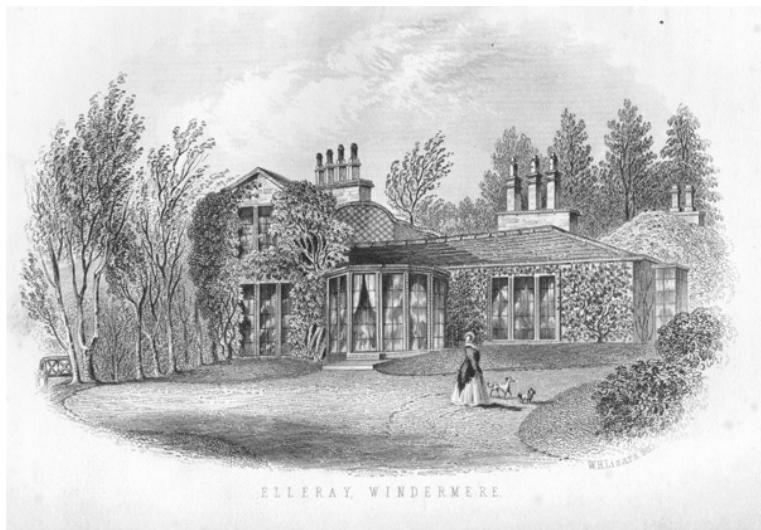


*Elleray

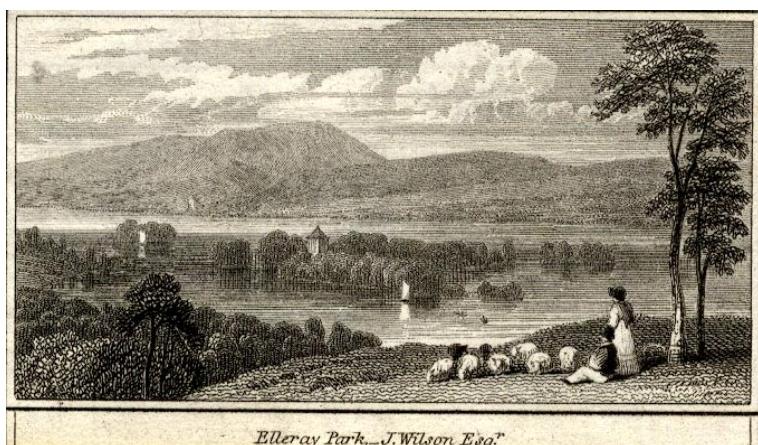
Windermere

LA23 1AP

P 691- Bought after 1807 by John Wilson, pugilist, prankster, professor and (as Christopher North) poet. He built a new house. [The situation was highly praised by Loudon, who thought it was one of the best in the country]. However the estate was split up in 1855 for villas by William Eastted railway entrepreneur and land speculator. Wilson's house was rebuilt in 1869 by Thomas Pattison as a joyless mansion for A H Heywood of the philanthropic Manchester banking family.



ELLERAY, WINDERMERE



Elleray Park, J. Wilson Esq.

*Ellergreen

Burneside

LA9 5SD

P 207- Built for James Cropper in 1847. Angus Taylor suggests it is by Thompson and Webster.



Elm Lodge

Ravenstonedale
CA17 4NQ

P 586- Mansion of 1885-7 for TA Metcalfe – Gibson, probably by Robert Walker of Kendal. In the 1920s Rupert Metcalfe – Gibson changed its ramped grass platform for hard landscaping with terraces and steps.

**Elterwater Hall**

Elterwater
1756
P 488



Englethwaite Hall

Armathwaite

Demolished

1880-82

JMR 106-It was a picturesque Jacobethan house of stone by GH Hunt 1880-2.



Ennim

Blencowe

JMR 106-In the 1847 Cumberland Directory it is known as Ennim Bank and was the seat of George Troutbeck JP. Later seat of William Whitelaw, Margaret Thatcher's "Willy".



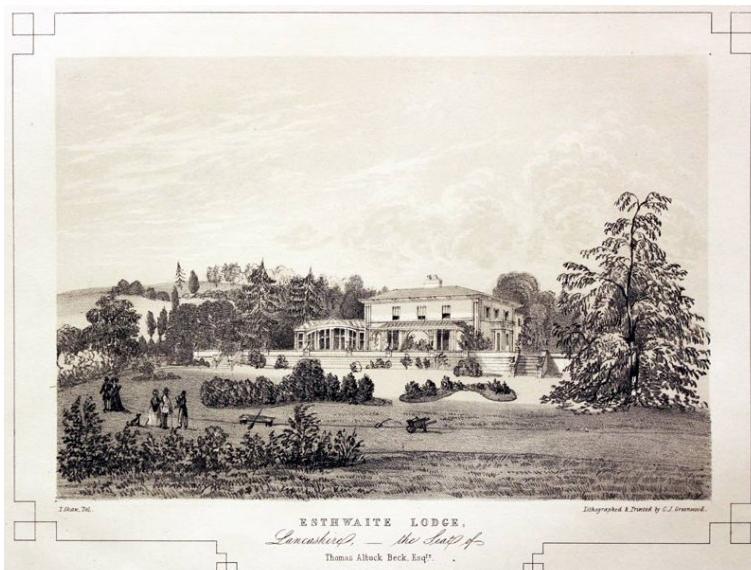
*Esthwaite Lodge

Hawkshead

LA22 0QD

Now YHA.

P 399- Grecian doll's house attributed to Francis and George Webster 1819-21, perhaps under the influence of Gandy, for Thomas Alcock Beck, valetudinarian author of *Annales Furnesianses*. Francis Brett Young, M.D., and novelist lived here 1829-32.



Eusemere House

Penrith

CA10 2NR

P 580-

Pooley Bridge. Built c1794 as a retreat for Thomas Clarkson, pioneer campaigner against slavery, by Thomas Wilkinson of Yanwath, who also did the landscaping.



Ewanrigg (sometimes spelled Unerigg)

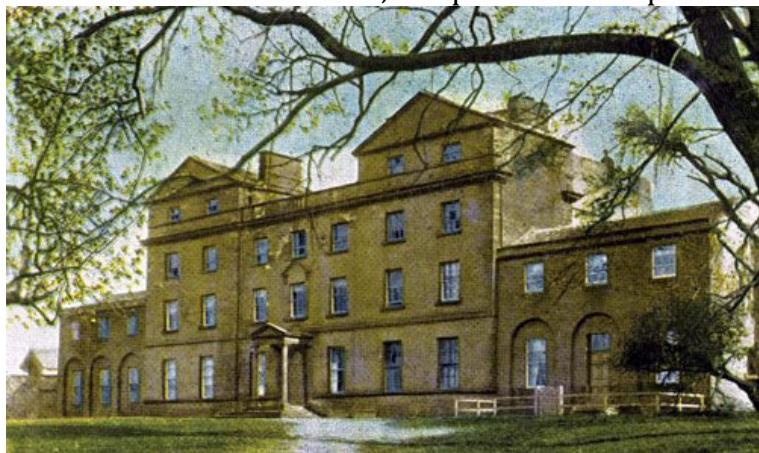
Ewanrigg

Grade II

Originally Late C18

Partial demolition 1903

P 516-Another sad remnant, in a patch of relict parkland.



Fair View

Daltongate

LA12

NGS Garden 1955



Fallbarrow Hall

Fallbarrow Road

Windermere

P 173- Large Gothic villa built c1869 on the site of an earlier house for John and Elisabeth Rawson of Halifax, by Pattinsons. The magnificent promontory site is nullified by dense specimen trees, now past their best.

The site is now a caravan park which contains England's most expensive mobile home.

**Farlam Hall**

Brampton

Now Country House Hotel

NGS Garden 1947

Grade II

Core probably mid C18.



*Fawe Park

Nr. Keswick
CA12

P 451- By Alfred Waterhouse 1856-8. A Picturesque holiday cottage for a fellow Quaker James Bell. Enlarged in stages partly to the design of Spencer Bell before his death in 1870, becoming funereal as it grew.

Link with Beatrix Potter.

From: <http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/b/beatrix-potter-place-as-inspiration/>

Fawe Park: The real Mr. McGregor's garden

In 1903 the Potters rented Fawe Park, a large, comfortable house in the Lake District, on the edge of Lake Derwentwater. Here, Potter was able to escape outdoors, sketching the terraced gardens that sloped down towards the lake and the beautiful fells beyond. The kitchen garden, with its greenhouses, cold frames and potting shed was a favourite retreat and inspired the setting for *The Tale of Benjamin Bunny* (1904).

When sketching backgrounds for her book illustrations Potter would often attempt to adopt the viewpoint of an animal. She drew aspects of the kitchen garden at Fawe Park that she imagined a rabbit would find appealing: a plank walk 'under a sunny red-brick wall', towering lettuces and broad bean plants. Potter used these as the backdrops for Peter and Benjamin's adventures in Mr. McGregor's garden. In an ingenious blending of reality and fantasy, she incorporated them into her narrative having made few changes. The animal characters were positioned with an expert eye, and a few recurring motifs, such as Peter's red handkerchief, were used to add a splash of colour to the greens and browns of the garden.

Potter produced meticulous preliminary studies for even the smallest and most insignificant details in her finished book illustrations. Among her sketches of the kitchen garden at Fawe Park are several drawings of onions and carnations, and an exquisite study for a potted fuchsia that appears in *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*.





Fellfoot

Newby Bridge

LA12 8NN

Grade II

C18

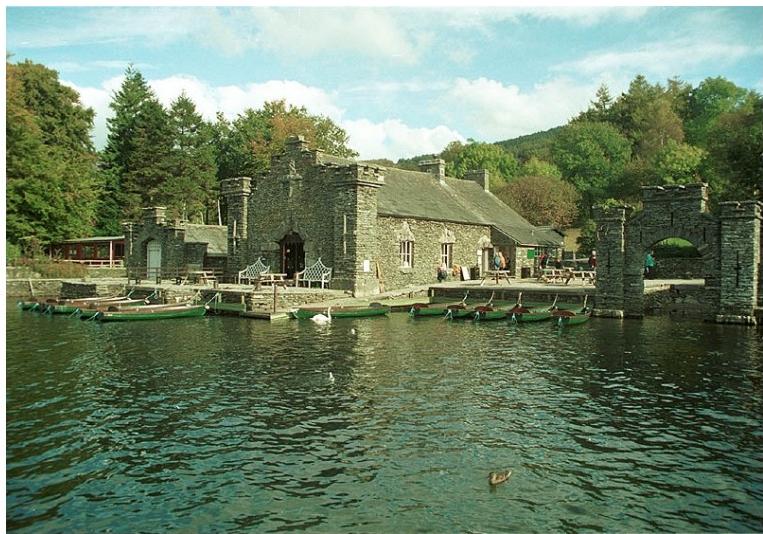
P 552- Newby Bridge. Mawson garden, but no house (demolished 1907)

Castellated boathouses.

JMR 183-The original 3-storeyed white stucco late C18 house overlooking Windermere was built by Jeremiah Dixon, onetime mayor of Leeds and was demolished 1907 by Mrs Hedley who intended to build a new house on the site but got no further than the foundations before she died in 1908.

Grounds belong to the National Trust.





***Fellside**

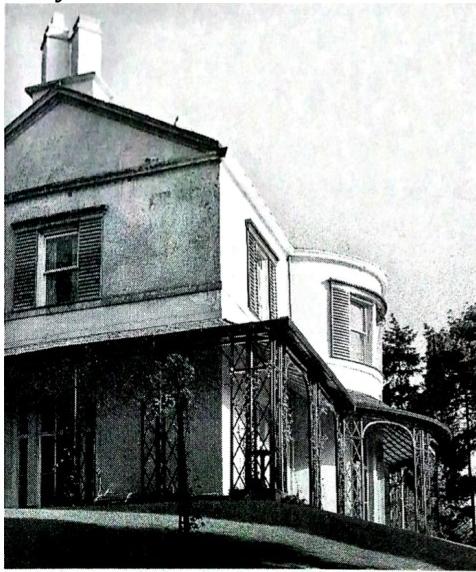
Bowness-on-Windermere

Mawson garden of 1901 for T D Lingard.



Image from Phd thesis by Jordan.

Ferney Green
Windermere
Grade II
Early C19



Ferney Green

***Finsthwaite House (originally Plum Green)**

Colton
LA12 8BN

P 348- C1790 perhaps by John Hird. Walled pleasure garden and kitchen garden.
Tower on the hill, 1799 built to honour the English naval victories over France,

Spain and Holland. Walled pleasure garden and kitchen garden, stables.

JMR 183-The setting in a valley secluded from Windermere is idyllic. There is a castellated tower of 1809 on the hill behind.

Barbara Sneyd lived here. *Riding High 1896-1903*. The story of her childhood is a lively account of country house life in the period.



The Fitz

Cockermouth

Grade II

Early C19

JMR 107-A seat of the Senhouses, the house was rebuilt 1835 as an elegant Grecian design of 8 bays with fluted Doric porch of 4 columns.

***Flass House**

Maulds Meaburn

NGS Founder Garden 1927

Listing:

Grade II*

Palladian villa. Rebuilt c.1848-1861 (incorporating parts of C18 house?) for Lancelot and Wilkinson Dent. Architects Mr Gray (to c.1854) and Mr G Mair, a pupil of Decimus Burton (post-1854) fitted out by Gillows of Lancaster. Listed well-head built as a garden feature.

JMR 270- It is well sited in a shallow valley.



Flimby Lodge
Maryport
Grade II
Late C18 or early C19
JMR 107-Property of the Earls of Lonsdale.



The Floss
Cleator Moor
CA23 3DT
1832
Now Ennerdale Country House Hotel
P 279- To a house already enlarged in 1837 was added an Elizabethan wing.



Forest Side Hotel
Grasmere, LA22 9RN
Former hunting lodge built by the Earl of Lonsdale 1853.



Foulsyke
Loweswater
NGS garden 1960
Listing:
House and stables. Dated and inscribed over rear doorway. J&RS 1797, with mid C19 alterations.





Four Gables

Brampton

CA8 2HZ

P 180- By Philip Webb, 1875-7, for the Naworth agent John Gray.

For sale £1m

[http://brochures.rt-](http://brochures.rt-sb.net/media%5Cproperties%5C36083%5C36083_HCP02375%5CBrochure%5C36083_HCP02375_DOC_01.PDF)

[sb.net/media%5Cproperties%5C36083%5C36083_HCP02375%5CBrochure%5C36083_HCP02375_DOC_01.PDF](http://brochures.rt-sb.net/media%5Cproperties%5C36083%5C36083_HCP02375%5CBrochure%5C36083_HCP02375_DOC_01.PDF)



***Fox How**

Rydal

Grade II*

P 596- Built in 1832 by Dr Arnold of Rugby as holiday home and then of his son Matthew, the poet. Built with advice from his friend William Wordsworth and from George Webster.



***Fox Ghyll**

Under Loughrigg

C18

Grade II

Ambleside, LA22 9LL

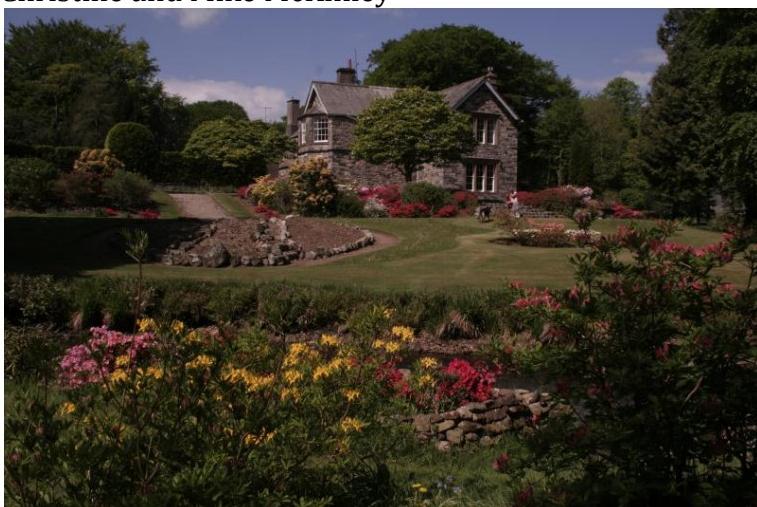
Former home of Thomas DeQuincey. Now B&B called Foxghyll.



Furness Abbey
Barrow-in-Furness
Grade I
1127
P 352-59



***Galesyke**
Wasdale
CA20 1ET
Christine and Mike McKinley



Cumbria Life April 2012, p. 88

Garth Foot
Castle Carrock
Grade II
Late C18



***Gatehouse & Giggle Alley**

Eskdale
CA19 1TE

P 345- Rubicund mansion of 1896-1901 by Arthur Huddart for James Henry Rea, later Lord Rea, a local boy made good as a Liverpool shipowner. Now hotel. Garden by Thomas Mawson, with artificial tarn and boathouse. Also by him a Japanese garden n. of the house at Giggle Alley c.1912-14. Facing the road Yattus (meaning gatehouse in Cumbrian). Also, Giggle Alley Forest was part of the estate.

JMR 108-Magnificent views of Eskdale.





Giggle Alley Forest
CL 31/10/07, p. 70.
Cumbria Life, April 2007, p. 70; Oct 2007, p. 118.

Gatesgarth
Watermillock
CA11 0LS
Sadie Quick



Cumbria Life, April 2003, p. 52.

***Gawithfield**
Arrad Foot
Ulverston
NGS Founder Garden 1927



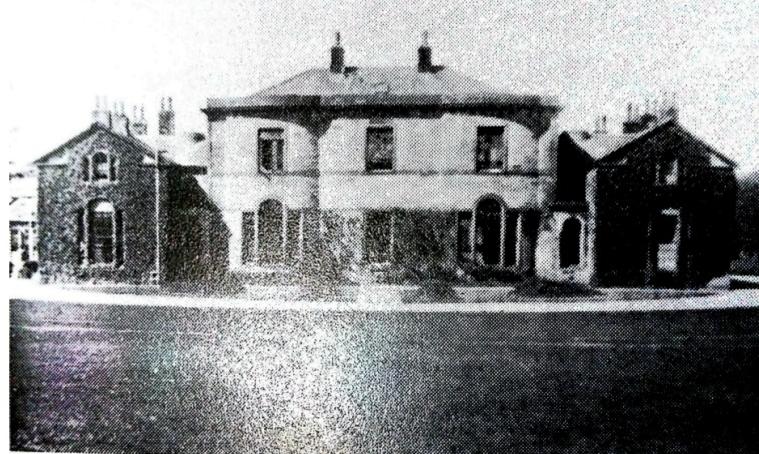
Gaythorn Hall
Asby
Grade II*
C16 with C18 remodelling
P 381-In so wild and drear a district, so far from any other habitation, it is a surprise to find such a stylish house. Built as Hunting Lodge for Bellingshams of Levens.



The Ghyll
Applethwaite
Nr. Keswick
CA12 4PL
Visited by CGT, not in Pevsner.



Gilgarron Park
Workington
CA14 4RA
Cumbria Life June 2012 Page 106 (new houses built on the old estate)



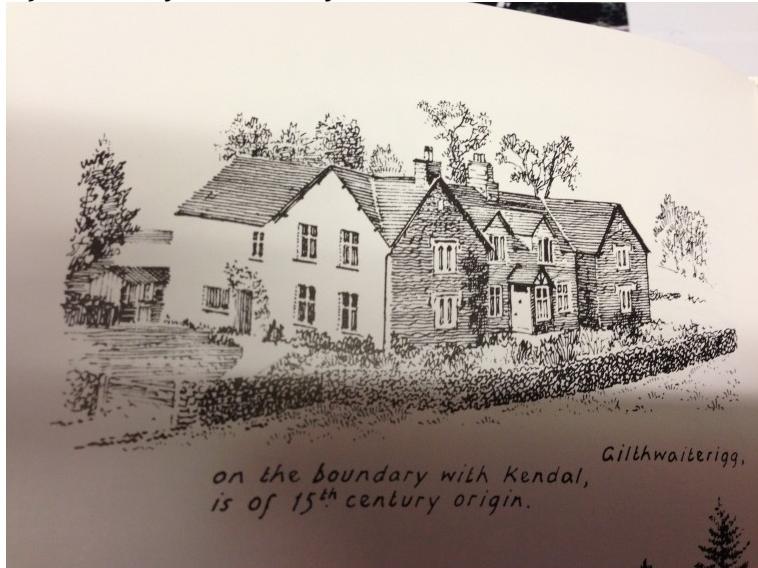
Gilgarran House
Cumbria Life, June 2012, p. 106-11

Gilthwaiterigg

Skelsmergh

Kendal

Listed Grade II. From the listing: Early C16 with later additions and alterations. Plan-form and details are related to Castle Dairy (Wildman St) owned by Parr family.



***Glenridding House**

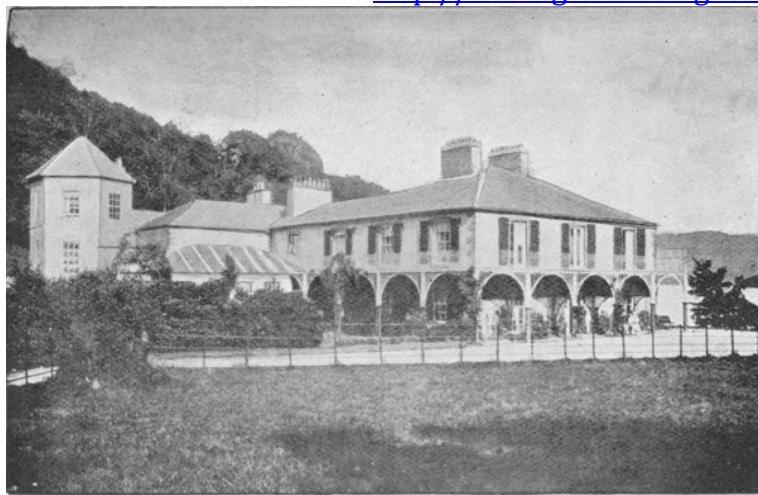
Patterdale

Grade II

Early C19

Now hotel

P 366- At the water's edge. It was built for the Rev. Henry Askey of Greystoke. Darwin's Lakeland retreat: <http://www.glenriddinghouse.com/about-us/>



Glenwood

Hartley

NGS garden 1960

Listing: Farmhouse, now private house. Late C18/early C19.



Gosforth Hall

Gosforth

Grade II*

c1658

Now hotel

P 369-Two-and-a-half storey built by Robert Copley in 1658.



***Gosse Riddings**

Windermere

P 174- built for himself in 1907-11 by the Windermere builder GH Pattinson. A hundred men were on site on occasions and even though the expense was "in-house" it cost £10,000. Balustraded terraces, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, two lodges. Arts and Crafts house in 8 acres.

NGS garden 1943



Grange Hall

Asby

Grade I

C14 origins

P 382-83-Very lonely sitting on a ridge of limestone pavement in a dry valley.
Once a Bellingham property, now a farmhouse.



***Grange Ornamental Gardens**

Grange-over-Sands

Originally a private ornamental garden developed by Alexander Brogden of Holme Island. It was then taken over by Grange town council in 1885 and has been well maintained as a public park ever since.



***Graythwaite Hall**

LA12 8BA

P 378- Gardens were Mawson's first major commission, begun in 1889 for Thomas Myles Sandys MP. Cost £120,000 in 1899.



The Dutch Garden, Graythwaite Hall



Desmond: G Beard Mawson, 52-53 C.L. v.172 1982, 2016-18

CL 90 Feb 8, p. 72.

Cumbria Life, June 2003, p. 46; Burke Visitation, p. 227; GC 1890 v. 8, p. 624-5;
Mawson, Garden Making, p. 349-54;

Graythwaite Manor Hotel
Grange-over-Sands
LA11 7JE



Green Lane House

Brampton
CA8 1SU

P 181- By Philip Webb 1877, built as the vicarage.

From listing: <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-77792-greenlane-house-brampton-cumbria>

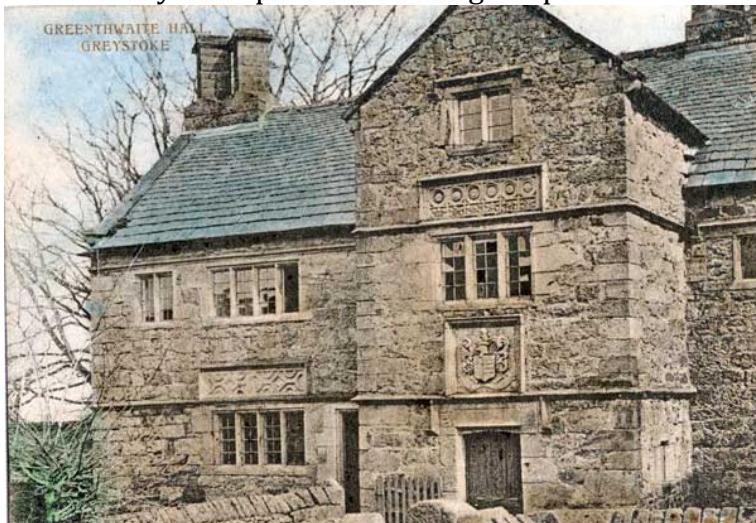
The Vicar did not like the building and refused to live in it, so it was sold without being used as a vicarage.



Greenhill Hotel
Wigton
CA7 8LS
Grade II
P 667-1810-15, seven bays with four-column Doric porch.



Greenthwaite Hall
Greenthwaite
Grade II*
Mid C16
P 390-Pretty F-shaped house facing the park wall and with its back to the road.



***Greta Hall**

Keswick

Grade I

P 449- Southey's 'palace of the wind' built 1799-1800. Let half to the Coleridges 1800-03 and then to Southey until his death in 1843.

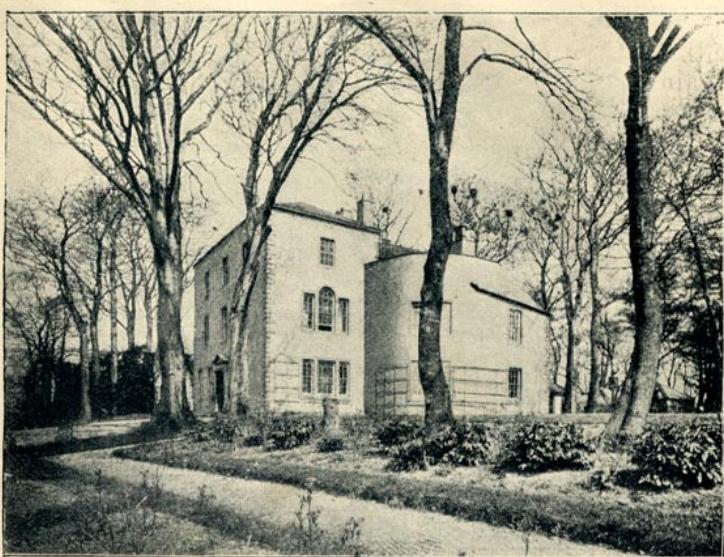


Photo by

SOUTHEY'S HOUSE.

A. Pettitt, Keswick.

***Greystoke Castle**

Penrith

CA11 0TG

Grade II*

1353

P 386- Stafford House, just inside the gate, for the Head Gardener, one of the 11th Duke's follies. Gothic, with battlements. Lodge and gate, 6,000 acre park.

Nesfield garden (Shirley Rose Evans Phd thesis)

JMR 109-the grounds were improved by th 10th duke of Norfolk who made the lake by damming the beck and built a Chinese bridge (now lost). The 11th duke enlarged the park to 5,000 acres and planted 200,000 trees. Castle occupied by Polish troops in WWII and much damaged, but has been restored.





Stafford House (The Gardener's House), now a guest house.
Desmond: **Jones, Follies, 303-04**
GC 1884 v. 22 p. 647-8; The Garden 1888, p. 503.

Grimes Hill

Middleton

Probably late C18 or early C19

Demolished 1938



Grimes Hill (demolished 1938)

***Grizedale Hall**

Satterthwaite

Cumbria Life October 2012

P 601-2- Hall was a grim looking affair of 1905 by Walker, Carter & Walker of Windermere for Harold Brocklebank of the Cunard shipping line.

From: <http://www.ukancestors.co.uk/oct12.php>

The remains of Grizedale Hall, near Satterthwaite featured in a recent edition of the BBC's Countryfile program and I was intrigued by its brief history. This 40 room mansion was built in 1903, sold to the Forestry Commission in 1936, requisitioned by the government in 1939 for use as a prisoner-of-war-camp, returned to the Forestry Commission after the war, and demolished in 1957. A short life for a grand building.

CGT OP 5, 2012 p. 68-76-Extensive tree planting by Agnes Ford and Henry Ainslie originally generated much of the character of the landscape. Garden designer of 1905 unknown. Designed in Mawson style, but no evidence to suggest it was done by him or his office.



***Grotto**

Cleator Moor
CA25

P 279- Constructed by unemployed men (the mines were all closed by 1925) in 1926/7. A replica of the one at Lourdes.



Haile Hall

Haile
CA22 2PE

P 392- Early C18.

JMR 110-Approached through a detached 16th century gatehouse.

CGT OP 4, 2007 p. 70-96-Another 20th century plantsman's garden but one large enough, accomplished enough and, in its day, famous enough to deserve separate treatment.



***Halecat House**

Witherslack

LA11 6RU

Mrs Michael Stanley

P 697- Early C19 house of the Webster type. Charming octagonal summerhouse by Johnson, Gothic with ogee windows and little plaster fan-vaults between them.



CL 90, Aug 23, p. 59; Sept 13, p. 235; June 14, 1990, p. 268.

Hallsteads

Ullswater

Early C19

Now Outward Bound School



Hallsteads



The view from Hallsteads

Hames Hall (originally called Derwent Bank)

Cockermouth

CA13 0JQ

P 290- Tudor Gothic villa in a small park built for John Steel, c. 1844.



***Hammarbank (Windermere Manor Hotel)**

Windermere

From: Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for the Year ..., Volume 53

Pedigrees and arms of various families of Lancashire and Cheshire are included in many of the volumes.

On Windermere, where there are also bloomeries, Hammerbank is the name of an estate owned by the landscape painter, Mr. Hubert Coutts, just above Millerground. With much good taste, he determined to keep the old name for his new...



***Hampsfield House**

Grange-over-Sands

1880s



HAMPSFIELD, LINDALE, RESIDENCE OF SIR JOHN HUBERT.

Harecroft Hall

Gosforth



Harker Lodge

Carlisle

CA6 4DS

Grade II

Mid-C18 with early C19 façade.



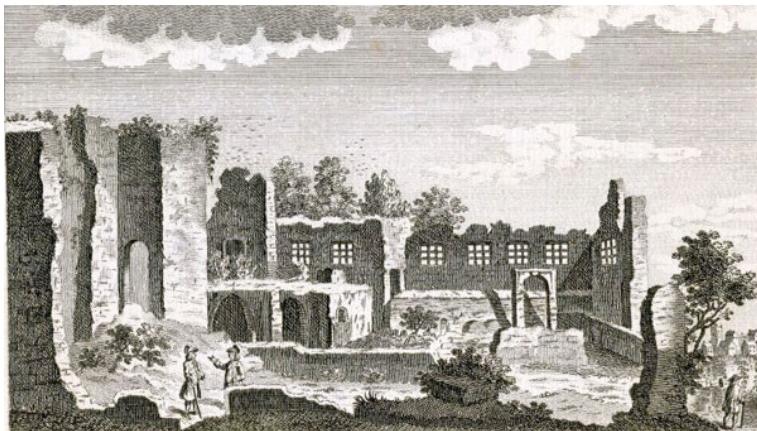
Hartley Castle

Kirkby Stephen

Small C18 farmhouse now occupies the site.

P 471- Almost nothing is left of the quadrangular castle of the Musgraves, drawn by Machell c1680.

JMR p 271- "not much remains of what was probably the grandest Elizabethan mansion in Westmorland. No trace survives of the great park "well replenished with deer".



Hawkesdale Hall

Dalston

CA5 7BX

Grade II*

Late C17

P 326- 1704. Home of John Nicholson, brother of the Bishop of Carlisle and father of the antiquarian author.



Hawkhow

Glenridding, CA11 0NG



Hayton Castle

Hayton

Grade I

C14 or C15 tower

P 401-2- Hard to understand with ruination and rebuilding. Held by Tirriols then Musgraves. Mary Queen of Scots stayed in 1568. Traces of a formal garden relate to 1660s.



Hayton House

Hayton

NGS Garden 1947

Date unknown, but Sir Thomas Musgrave born here in 1737.



Hazel Mount (or Hazelmount)

Thwaites

Millom Without

NGS Garden 1986

Country Life 1990 March 29th p. 78

From: <http://www.thepeerage.com/p49815.htm>

Betsy Lewthwaite was born in 1786. She was the daughter of William Lewthwaite and Mary Nicholson. She died on 1 December 1862, unmarried. She lived at Hazel Mount, Millom, Cumberland, England.

Image not found

CL 29 March 1990, p. 78-80;

Heads Nook Hall

Hayton

Early C19



***Heathwaite**

Windermere

Mawson garden for himself of 1897.



Desmond: Beard, Mawson, p. 54.

Heaves (now Hotel)

Levens

Early C19

Grade II

P 496-A Grecian remodeling of c18 by the Websters for James Gandy.



***Helbeck Hall**

Brough
CA17 4DD

P 191- 1 m north of the castle. Probably by Henry Bellas or Belhouse, 1775.
Batty Langley doorway. Urns on the parapet. Walled garden.
Andy Goldsworthy, the sculptor, worked here as a gardener.



The Fox Tower, Helbeck Hall

Helme Lodge

Natland

From- <http://www.thweststateagents.co.uk/property-for-sale/details/83/24-Helme-Lodge--Natland/>

Helme Lodge is a magnificent Grade II listed Georgian mansion with courtyard complex, built in 1827 for William Dilworth Crewdson, one of the founders of the Kendal Bank. Nestling in glorious countryside on the outskirts of Kendal, the property was developed in 1987 and was converted into 12 luxury apartments within the main house.

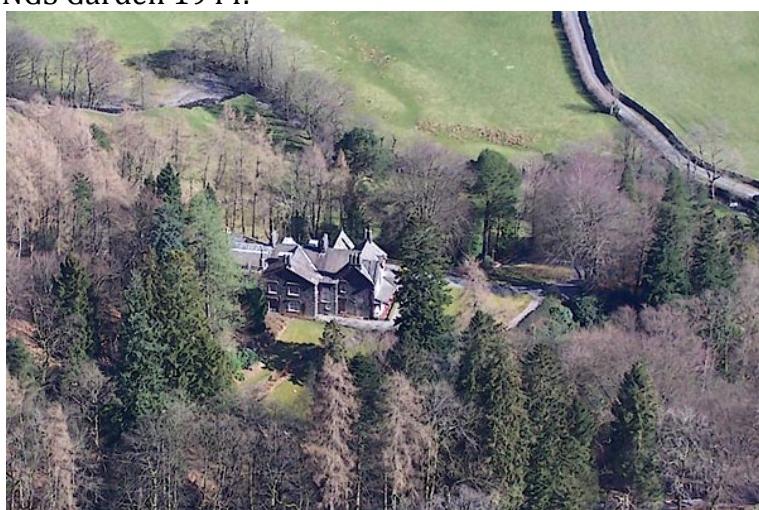


Helmside

Lakes Parish

Ambleside

NGS Garden 1944.



Hesket Hall

Hesket Newmarket

Grade II*

An early C17 "Prodigy" house

P 405-06-Probably a hunting lodge or villa, not a permanent residence.



Heversham Hall

Heversham

Grade II*

probably C14 with C16

P 407-8



Hewthwaite Hall

Setmurthy

Grade II*

1581



***Higham Hall**

Bassenthwaite Lake

CA13 9SH

Higham Hall College

P 614- Now adult education centre. Naïve Gothick castellated house built in 1827-8 for Thomas Alison Hoskins.

Seat of the Senhouses.



High Cleabarrow

Windermere

LA23 3ND



Cumbria Life, Oct. 2006, p. 89

High Close

Ambleside

LA22 9HJ

Now youth hostel



Highfield

Blawith

Now hotel

Grade II

Early to mid C19



***High Head Castle & High Head Sculpture Valley (built on Highgate Castle)**

Ivegill

CA4 0PN

Country house in ruins, built on the site of a medieval 1744-7.

P 425- Henry Richmond Brougham's mansion burnt out in 1956. Now a tottering ruin. A straight mile of neglected avenue descends gently to the forecourt.

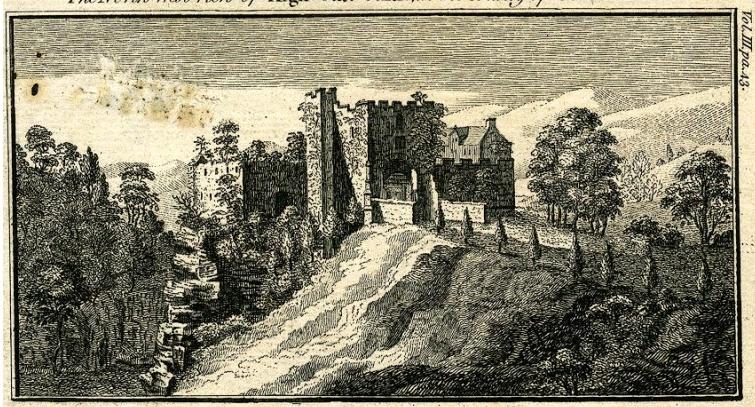
Walled pleasure garden, steeply and expensively terraced. The wall is lined with heat-retaining brick. Lodge and gates by Martindale Early C20.

p. 427. High Head Sculpture Valley from Pevsner: An interesting example of farm diversification. Jonathan Stamper is both farmer and sculptor, and has brought in other artists. The artistic standard is not high. The effect of indifferent sculpture dotted about the valley – neither wild nor tame, but unkempt – is perilously close to a farmer's junkyard.



High Head Castle

The North West View of High Gate Castle, in the County of Cumberland.



High Head Sculpture Valley

Desmond: C.L. v. 50 1921, 480-87.

CL 1922 p. 150; 1927, p. 165; 1988 June 2, p. 150; 22 Dec. 2005, p. 94.

Jefferson History of Carlisle, p. 392-3

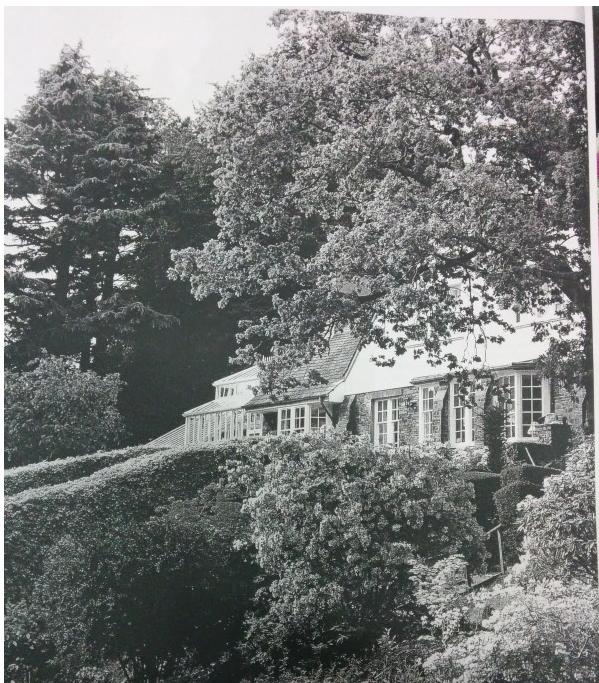
High Moss

Portinscale

Keswick

CA12 5TX

P 451- For J & L Birket, 1901.



Cumbria Life, May 2012, p. 92.

Highmoor House

Wigton

P 686-It started as a harmless enough house built in 1810. In 1880s, Osborne tower heightened to a crazy 136 ft and installed a full Belgian carillon.



Photo. :—Wilkinson, Wigton.

***Hill Top**

Ambleside

LA22 0LF

C17 or early C18 with mid to late C18 alterations and 1906 addition.

P 603- Bought by Beatrix Potter in 1905.

Now a shrine visited mostly by Japanese tourists.



Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 55

Cumbria Life, April 2013, p. 76.

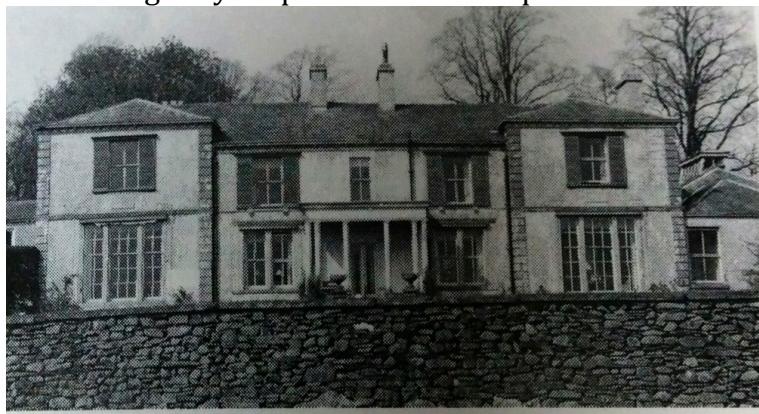
***Hill Top**

New Hutton

1820

Gardens by Mawson

P 553-Bought by Ralph Fisher of Liverpool and extended for him.



Hill Top, New Hutton

Hill Top

Winster

P 317-A very odd set-up. Reputedly built by Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal in about 1808 for his mistress and illegitimate family.

JMR 273 Georgian House with castellated outbuildings in a high position with splendid views. There is an attractive garden.



Hincaster Hall

Hincaster

Listing Grade II*

Farmhouse. Late C16 with later alterations and C18 extension at lower level to right.



***Holehird**

Windermere, LA23 1NP

Grade II

1869

Lakeland Horticultural Society

P 642- Built and altered for three successive Manchester men between 1854 and 1904. Now a Cheshire Home. One owner, Groves, had a famous garden at Alderley Edge, bringing his head gardener Edward Robertshaw to Holehird in 1897.



The tree has gone

Desmond: **Official guide; Beard, Mawson, 55**

CL 14 Aug. 2003, p. 48-9; Cumbria Life, Feb. 2006, p. 56-61; July 2010, p. 105.

Holesfoot House

Maulds Meaburn

Grade II* Listed with 133 acre estate

c1845

For sale, PF&K £2m-

http://www.gunsonpegs.com/dbfiles/advertisers/1558/Holesfoot_Brochure.pdf



***Holker Hall**

Cark-in-Cartmel

LA11 7PL

Lord and Lady Cavendish

P 410- Gardens laid out 1835-6. Enormous ridge and furrow conservatory by

Joseph Paxton has gone. Redesigned by Mawson 1910. [His garden torn out].

Cascade by Kim Wilkie. Sundial by Mark Lennox-Boyd. Cascade by Lord and

Lady Cavendish.



Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000665>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS There are gardens covering an area of c 9ha around the Hall; these consist of an area of formal gardens on the south and west sides of the house, and pleasure gardens with winding paths leading through an arboretum to the north and west. The gardens are separated from parkland by the walls of the Elliptical Garden and by a ha-ha, shown on the 1847 OS map, which is surmounted for most of its length by cast-iron paling.

A paved terrace runs around the south and west sides of the east wing of the Hall. To the south is an area called the Elliptical Garden, a square formal garden with quartering paths and shaped beds formed by an elliptical walk centred on

the point at which the paths cross. This area is bounded on the east and south sides by a stone wall with a fretwork balustrade. In the centre of the south side there is a bastion, with views over parkland to the south. Joseph Paxton advised on the layout of the gardens for the seventh Duke of Devonshire during the C19 and may have been responsible for this and other parts of the garden design. The garden is not shown on the 1847 OS map and the 1891 map shows it with only one path and a bastion at the south-west corner, suggesting that the area was remodelled, possibly by Thomas Mawson (1861-1933) in the early C20.

Steps lead down from the west side of the Elliptical Garden to a rectangular formal garden called the Summer Gardens, formed in the late C20 on the former site of tennis courts. There are quartering paths, that running from east to west being sheltered by a tunnel of pleached Portuguese Laurel. On the west side cast-iron gates lead into the park. To the north there is a lawn fronting the arcaded garden shelter. A path leads north and takes a curving course through an area planted with specimen trees and shrubs. Other paths lead west, and c 100m west of the Hall there is a fountain which is shown on the 1891 OS map. Aligned with the fountain, and running north-eastwards down the steep slope to it, is a C20 cascade. Leading north-west from the top of the cascade to the edge of the garden there is a grass terrace with a gravel walk along part of its length which is shown on the 1891 map. This might represent part of the remains of formal gardens laid out by Thomas Lowther in the 1720s who brought statues for the gardens by sea from London. These gardens were swept away, probably in the early C19, by Lord George Augustus and had disappeared by 1820 when the Lonsdale Magazine of 1820 described 'a quantity of excellent specimens of statues recently removed in compliment to the chaster and more rational taste of modern improvements' (quoted in Dickinson 1980). The path along the terrace and other paths, including one which runs along the curved western edge of the garden, are shown on the 1847 OS map.

Some 140m north-west of the Hall lies the Rose Garden, which was designed by Thomas Mawson for Lord Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish c 1910 and has been reworked in the late C20. This consists of a pair of stone summerhouses, that to the east altered in the late C20, linked by a stone wall with a central seat, overlooking a semicircular area with beds and an openwork wooden shelter on each side. This garden is approached from the east via a curving walk through a timber pergola.

A tunnel (early to mid C19, listed grade II) situated on the edge of the pleasure grounds c 200m north of the Hall leads beneath the B5278 to the kitchen gardens. On the garden side this is given a rustic appearance by the use of weathered blocks of limestone which have been augmented as rock gardens on each side of the tunnel entrance during the late C20.

The planting in the pleasure grounds includes trees introduced from the late C18 onwards such as the cedar planted by Lord George Cavendish in the late C18 and an *Auracaria* planted in 1844. A group of mature lime trees in the easternmost part of the garden and certain other specimens are possibly of earlier C18 date.

PARK The park is situated to the south and west of the Hall and is bisected by the Black Water Beck which runs from north to south through it. It consists of open

grassland, with knolls and low hills, and scattered mature trees and clumps. Woods and plantations shelter the western and southern edges of the park; Hagg Wood on the west side, planting north of Evergreen Walk, and Pedder Wood to the south all conform with areas of woodland shown on the 1847 OS map.

A fishpond is situated just north of the site of old quarries on the northern edge of Evergreen Walk, and north-east of this, c 640m west of the Hall, is an early C18 icehouse (listed grade II) which has stone walls and a slate door and is thought to be the earliest surviving icehouse in the county (TCWAAS 1984).

The park supports a herd of fallow deer.

KITCHEN GARDEN There are two kitchen garden areas. A stone-walled garden is attached to the north-west tip of the Hall and entered from an archway in the west wall. This may relate to works by Joseph Paxton in the mid C19, and is shown on the 1891 OS map but not on that of 1847. More kitchen gardens are situated north of the B5278, c 300m north of the Hall, and are reached via the rustic tunnel from the pleasure grounds. They consist of brick-walled enclosures, probably of C18 or early C19 date, with **bothies** and a **gardener's house**. The 1847 OS map shows the western side of the garden planted as an orchard.

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Maps C Saxton, Lancastria Comitatus Palatin Vera et Absoluta Descriptio, 1577 R Morden, The County Palatine of Lancaster, 1695 C Greenwood, The County Palatine of Lancaster, 1818 OS 6" to 1 mile: Lancashire sheet XVII, 1st edition surveyed 1847-8 OS 25" to 1 mile: Lancashire sheet XVII.6, 1st edition surveyed 1889, published 1891

Description written: May 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

Desmond: E Baines, History of Lancaster, v.4 1836, 733; F O Morris Series of picturesque views, v.6, 41. M Allan Fison's Guide 1970, 249, item 4144. Beard, Mawson, 26,55. C.L. v. 167, 1980, 1470-73.

April 30, 1992 p. 46-9; 2003, March 13, p. 98.

Cumbria Life, June 2002, p. 42; Sept 2010, p. 32-5; June 2011, p. 79; Aug. 2012, p. 26.

Hollin Hall

Crook

P 305-

Listed Grade II. From the listing: House now divided into 2. C14 Pele Tower at East attached to C16 or early C17 central block with late C17 or early C18 West wing. All with later alterations.



***Holme Eden Abbey**

Wetheral

CA4 8RD

P 663- by John Dobson 1833-7 for Peter Dixon, cotton manufacturer. Given to Benedictine nuns in 1921. 30-odd houses have been built in or around the polygonal walled garden.

CGT OP 2, 2004 p. 18-47-There are few descriptions of the grounds. A contemporary source in 1847 comments that 'the pleasure grounds are being laid out with great taste and elegance', while Whellan comments in 1860 that 'the surrounding grounds are laid out with great taste and elegance, the natural beauties being enhanced by the numerous appliances with which modern skill has surrounded it'.



Cumbria Life, Feb. 2003, p. 43.

***Holme Hill (Now Lime House School)**

Dalston

NGS Founder Garden 1927

House originally called Holme Hill, now private school. Early C19 with stable arch dated and inscribed 1887 L.C.S., with Salkeld coat of arms; incorporating C17 and C18 features. Seat of the Holme family from the medieval period, originally known as The Hill, passed to George Holme Sumner in 1794 and sold to Col. Thomas Salkeld in 1810. Remained in Salkeld family until C20. School takes its name from its original location at Lime House, Wetheral.

JMR 114 Clive described Mrs Sumner (with whom he shared the voyage out to India 1765) as "a woman of most diabolical disposition, ignorant, ill-tempered and selfish to the highest degree. She seemed possessed of every disagreeable quality which ever belonged to the female sex".



***Holme Island**

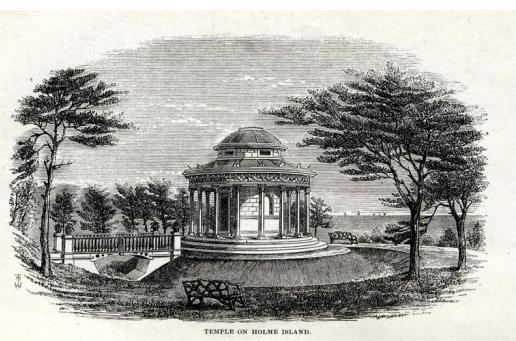
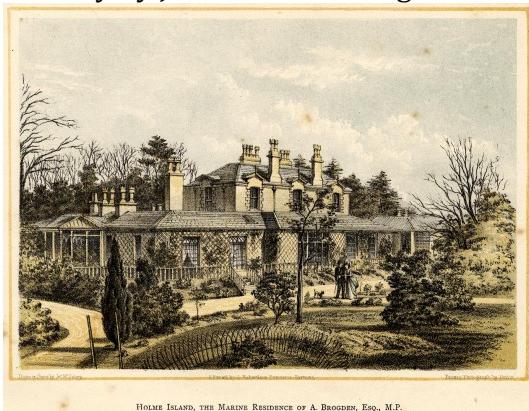
Grange-over-Sands

LA11 6QY

Grade II

Early to Mid C19

P 373- 1832 by George Webster. Temple of Vesta in the grounds 1840s, with statuary by John Graham Lough.



Holmrook Hall
Drigg
Demolished 1956
Date at least 1832, probably before



***Holywath**
Coniston
LA21 8HN
C17
Home of the Hext family since 1830. 7 acres of gardens including railway which goes through the grounds.



Hornby Hall

Brougham

Grade II*

P 198- Includes three-storey porch dated 1584.

Listing:

NY 52 NE BROUGHAM 10/1 Hornby Hall and barns adjoining 6.2.68 II*

Farmhouse and barns adjoining. Early or mid C16 with late C16 additions and C17 alterations; late C18 barns and late C19 addition.

**Houghton House**

Houghton

Grade II

1800-11



Howgill Castle

Milburn

Listed Grade II. From the listing:

Hall with cross-wings, probably dating from C14 with later additions and alterations.

P 522-23- Underneath the skin is a C14 fortified mansion of brilliant planning and immense strength. Transformation began in C17 to become “elegant and uniform”.



Hunday Manor

Winscales, Workington, CA14 4JF

Now hotel



Hutton Hall

Penrith

Grade II*

C14 Pele



Hutton House

Burton-in-Kendal

NGS Garden 1947

P 209- dated 1728, chapel-like Manor House.



*Hutton-in-the-Forest

Penrith

CA11 9TH

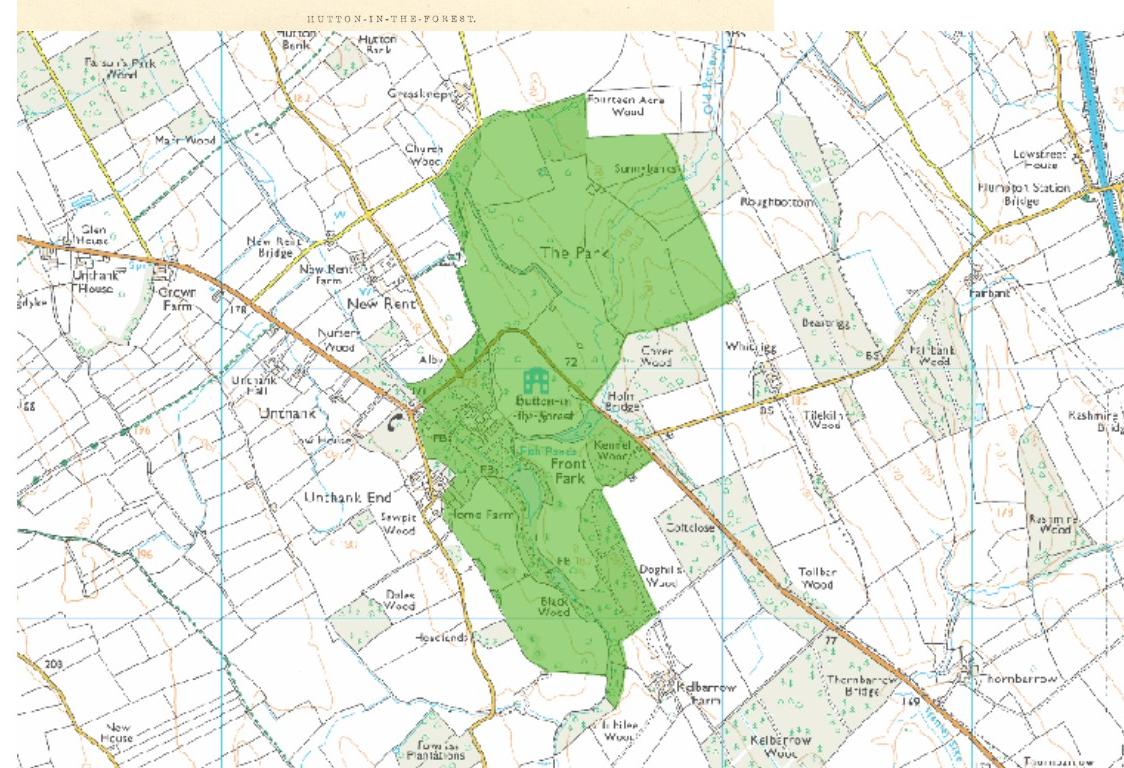
Late C14 or early C15

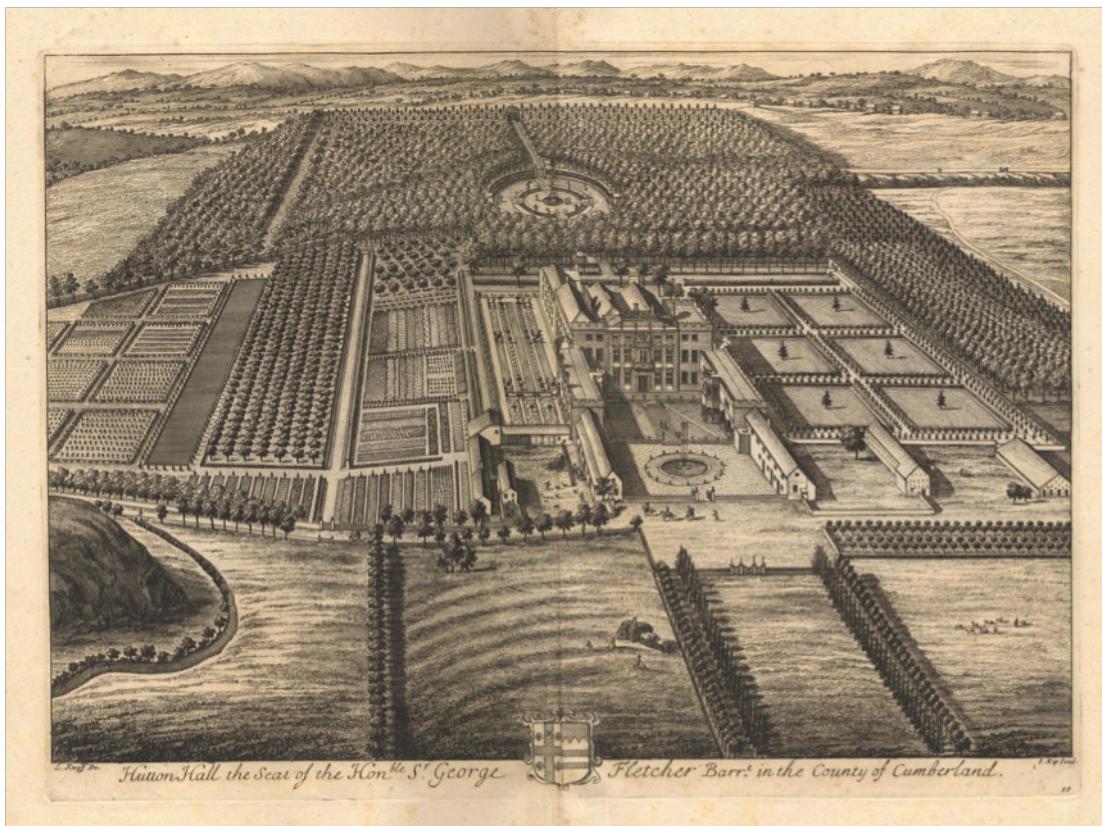
Lord Inglewood

P 415- Gardens with formal layout shown by Kip survives in outline to the N of the house. Given romantic overlay c.1874 by Col. Markham. Walled garden 1736. Park designed by William Sawrey Gilpin in early C19.

Associated with William Sawrey Gilpin (Sophipke Piebenga Garden History Winter 1994)

JMR 115 "The park was originally laid out by Beaumont and was naturalised c. 1800- almost certainly by Gilpin".





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000666>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS A forecourt on the east side of the house is formed by the north-east wing on the northern side and a yew hedge on the south side. The east side is closed by a stone wall with central gate piers (listed grade I) which are probably those shown on the engraving of 1705. The engraving also shows a large circular fountain in the forecourt. To the east of this is a secondary grassed court with yew hedges on the north and south sides and a fence dividing the area from parkland to the east, which is in the approximate position of a fence with ornamental gate piers shown on the Kip engraving. On the south side of the house there is a paved terrace with a central stone staircase leading down to a substantial terraced walk which extends along the south side of the east courtyard. Beneath this terrace the land falls as a grassy bank to an area called the Low Garden which was laid out under the guidance of Salvin in the 1870s and consists of a series of interconnecting radial paths in an area planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, now (1997) overgrown. The Kip engraving shows the Low Garden divided into formal rectangular compartments.

On the west side of the house the West Terrace, which is connected to the South Terrace, extends for over 100m along the whole of the west front of the house, and along the length of a walled kitchen garden to the north of the house, terminating at a raised platform with a stone seat flanked by stone piers with ball finials. Both south and west terraces are shown, but in different form, on the Kip engraving of 1705. It is thought that William Sawrey Gilpin (1762-1843) may have remodelled them in the 1820s for Sir Francis Fletcher Vane (Piebenga 1994). The West Terrace is shown in approximately its present form on the large-scale OS map of 1860, while the South Terrace is shown without the central

stone steps, which may have been introduced as part of Salvin's scheme during the 1870s.

The West Terrace overlooks grassed banks which slope down to the edge of a stream which enters the site c 220m north-west of the house at Unthankend Bridge, which carries the B5305 over it. The stream then runs south through the site, as suggested on the Kip engraving, turning east to feed two ponds south of Low Garden (see below). There are footbridges over the stream, most of C20 date with the exception of a stone bridge c 100m north-west of the house which is probably of the C19 or earlier. These lead to a system of paths through an area of woodland called The Grove. The 1705 engraving shows the woodland with a circular clearing and central fountain aligned with the west front of the house, but no evidence for this is visible and it is not known if it was executed.

The gardens were briefly described in 1705 by William Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, who wrote: 'the gardens in very good condition; with several new plants from the Indies, fair plantations of Fir, Beech, Elm, Lime trees etc'. On an earlier visit, when he was Archdeacon, Nicholson described tobacco and nasturtium plants and trees and shrubs including horse chestnuts and lilacs (Carlisle Museums and Art Galleries 1985).

There is woodland with paths leading through it to the north-east of the house. A dovecote (late C17/early C18, listed grade II) is situated c 70m north-east of the house, on the edge of the woodland.

The area south of the Low Garden is wooded and c 200m south of the house there is a small lake, called Middle Pond, with the overgrown remains of a **cascade** at its northern tip. This area is shown as boggy ground on the large-scale OS map of 1860, and is south of what appears to have been a canal running from east to west shown on the Kip engraving. This is one of the ponds created by Henry Vane Fletcher in the 1740s. It is shown on C19 plans of Low Garden. On its eastern shore, c 250m south-east of the house, there is a simple boathouse, which is shown on the 1926 OS map. Another lake, also shown on the 1926 OS map, is situated to the south, c 600m south-east of the house. The remains of a path around the lakes is discernible in some places.

The walled garden, used as an ornamental garden, is situated to the north of the house. It consists of a large rectangular area which is walled on the north and east sides, and has boundaries consisting of yew hedges with topiary on the other sides which divide it from the house and the West Terrace. The walls are of brick with a flat parapet of stone and the north wall falls in a series of steps on which stone ball finials are positioned. An opening at the west end of the north wall has a stone architrave and a raised parapet above this with a ball finial. The interior of the garden is planted with borders and divided into compartments by gravel and grass walks and yew hedges. A simple stone-roofed monopitch summerhouse of late C19 date lies at the east end of the main grass walk. The garden occupies an area shown as a compartmentalised garden divided into squares by tree-lined walks on the Kip engraving. Sir Henry Vane Fletcher built the two walls in the 1730s, possibly to protect fruit trees which were purchased in large numbers at this time. **Margaret, Lady Vane**, wife of Sir Henry Ralph Vane, was responsible for much of the topiary work in the 1890s.

PARK There is parkland to the south, east and north of the house. To the south a crumbling C19 stone wall runs south from the former home farm (outside the registered area) dividing agricultural land from open parkland with scattered mature trees, as shown on the large-scale OS map of 1860. There is woodland in the southern part of the park along the line of the stream running south from the ponds, and areas of woodland called Doghills Wood and Kennel Wood run along the south-eastern boundary.

Parkland immediately to the east is called Front Park and consists of open land, fenced along the B5305, with scattered trees. Some 300m east of the house there is a pond which is not shown on the large-scale OS map of 1860 but is suggested on earlier maps and is probably one of a series of ponds created by Henry Vane Fletcher in the 1740s and restored by Sir Henry Ralph Vane in the second half of the C19. The 1705 Kip engraving shows part of a double avenue, with inner rows of pines and outer rows of broadleaved trees, aligned with the east front of the house and Jeffreys' county map of 1770 shows an avenue in the same position linking the east side of the house with the former deer park which is situated on rising ground to the north-east. It is shown on an estate map, probably of late C18 date, as a polygonal area planted with bands of trees and rides, and although the planting has gone part of the boundary wall survives. William Sawrey Gilpin advised Sir Francis Fletcher Vane on the gardens and park in the early C19 and it is thought that this advice resulted in the linking of the 'Near Park' around the house with the 'Far Park', or deer park (Priebenga 1994).

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Cumberland sheet XLIX, 1st edition surveyed 1860 Cumberland sheet XLIX, published 1926 OS 25" to 1 mile: Cumberland sheet XLIX NW, 1st edition surveyed 1860

Archival items Estate maps and plans, nd (private collection)

Description written: October 1997 Amended: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH
Edited: March 1999

Desmond: J Beeverell Les delices de la Grande Britagnes v. 5 1707, 872; L Knyff and J Kip Britannia illustrate v. 1 1714; F O Morris Series.. v. 6, 11; C.L. v. 21 1907, 18-29; vol. 137, 1965, 232-35, 286-89, **352-56. G Jekyll, Garden Ornament, 1918, 59.**

CL 2007 Mar 14, p. 78; 2007 April 11, p. 82.
Cumbria Life, Aug. 2010, p. 99

***Hutton John**

Penrith

CA11 0LZ

Late C14 tower with C16 and C17 additions. Further additions in 1660, 1730, 1835, and 1867.

P 418- The seat of the Huddlestones into the C20. The gardens were well known.

Terrace with larged shaped yews along the E. side.

CGT OP 1 2002, p. 59-74-Titled 'An Almost Forgotten Beauty: The Garden at Hutton John, Penrith'.



Penrith, Hutton John

Desmond: C.L. v. 65, 1929, 116-23; Gloag, Book of English Gardens, 1906, p. 243-256; Holme, Gardens of England, 1911; G.C. II 1930, 41. Lady Rockley Historic Gardens of England, 1938, 100-101

***Huyton Hill (formerly Pull Woods)**

Ambleside

LA22 0HZ

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/life/property/article1769744.ece>

Described by Pevsner as "Cheshire rather than Lake District".



***Hwith**

Ravenstonedale
CA17 4LL

P 587- built by Joseph Bintly in 1869-75 for John Hewetson and demolished in 1927. The name is an acronym of the Hewetson's brothers in order, with his own name contributing the "i". It was a spectacular mansion in the Jacobean style. The bones of the strong architectural garden remain, strictly symmetrical, with matched castellated bastions and water features. Designs by Quinlan Terry among other for a new house on the old cellars have been refused.



Ingleberg

Beckermet
CA21 2XX

P 149- Built in 1900 by the Robley family.



***Inglewood Bank**
Inglewood
Grade II
1877
JMR 118-Large conservatory



Inglewood House
Hesket
Grade II
1700 with early C19 extension



Inglewood House

***Ingmire Hall**

Sedbergh
LA10 5HR

Gardens listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1384160>

Grade II

House originally C16, possibly before.

Gardener's cottage with attached tower and screen wall, and walled garden.

The tower probably early C19, and probably by George Webster of Kendal, the walled garden probably of the same date, and the cottage probably mid C19.



Ingwell

Hensingham

1826

P 405

Now a school



Irton Hall

Santon

CA19 1TA

P 423-Dismal straggling pile of 1874 by G. E. Grayson of Liverpool for Jonas Burns-Lindow. Incorporate C14 defensive tower.

Now a school

***Isel Hall**

Cockermouth

CA13 0QG

P 424- Quite a spectacular building, with its pele tower in ice-cream pink. C17 square sunken walled garden. At the top of its steps, and on the S. terrace is displayed the punning device of the Lawsons- a sun supported by the long arms of the law.

JMR 119 The situation of the hall is most picturesque in the middle of beautiful wooded and undulating country with a glorious view to the south.. There is a formal garden with steps and gatepiers, possibly of 17C origin.



***Johnby Hall**

Greystoke

Penrith

CA11 0UU

P 388- Tower house first mentioned in 1200. Present house made 1583 for William Musgrave and Isabel Martindale. 1873 the house became part of the Greystoke Estate. Terraced former garden E of the house through one doorway with a Yorkshire lintel, or another dated 1689 W of the house an enclosed area called the Pleasaunce.



Justicetown

Kirklington

Composite house of different dates grouped around pele. One side is Georgian the rest is Victorian in Jacobethan of 1879.

JMR 120-There are some good subsidiary buildings including a pretty lodge with bargeboards and a symmetrical castellated folly called Crophouse.



***Keen Ground**

Hawkshead

Mawson garden 1915 for Col. Cowper Essex. Architect James Jennings.

For sale, £2.3m <http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-41419496.html>



The gardens at Keen Ground

Keldwith

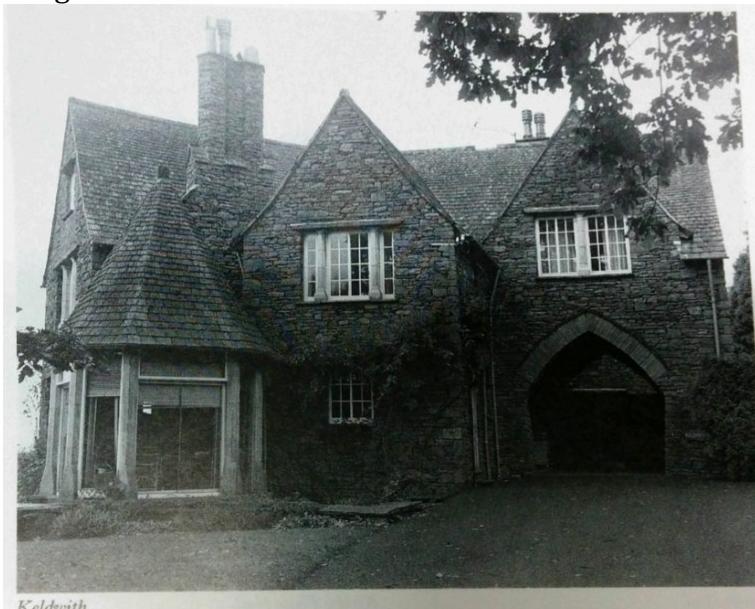
Windermere

Arts and crafts house

c1910

P 691-2-Large multi-gabled holiday house.

JMR 273 A good, but little known Arts and Crafts house built by Alec Rea to the design of Herbert Luck North 1910.



Keldwith

CL 23 March 1912

Kendal Summer Houses and Gazebos

Kendal has an unusual number of C18 and later two-storey stone built summer houses and gazebos, as revealed in David M. Butler's study. *The Summer Houses of Kendal, 1982.*



Kentmere Hall

Kentmere

Grade II*

Tower house C14, farmhouse probably late C14

P 446-'An antique tower standing under a monstrous craggy mountain' wrote Machell. William Gilpin was here in 1375, but how much of the existing structure goes back so far is open to argument.



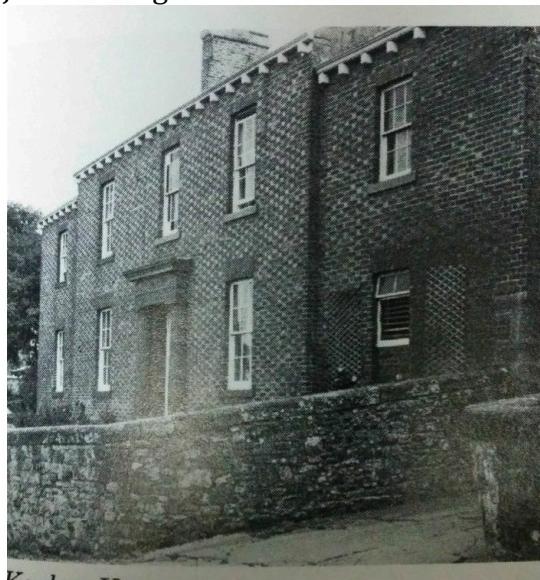
Image from 1814

TCWS 1900, Art. XXII, p. 280-9

Kershaw House

Burgh-by-Sands

JMR 121 A good site on Bowstead Hill overlooking the Solway Marshes.



Kershaw House

***Keswick Hotel**

Keswick

CA12 4NQ

1869



Killington Hall

Killington

Built as a fortified residence for the Pickering family in the C15. Grade II listed.

From the listing: C15 with alterations and additions of 1640 and 1803.



Killoran House

Wetheral

CA4 8ET

P 669- On the green is Killoran (hotel) originally Oak Bank, a villa of 1869-71 for John Scott.



Kingfield House

Longtown

NGS garden 1947

JMR 121 Another house of the Mounsey family



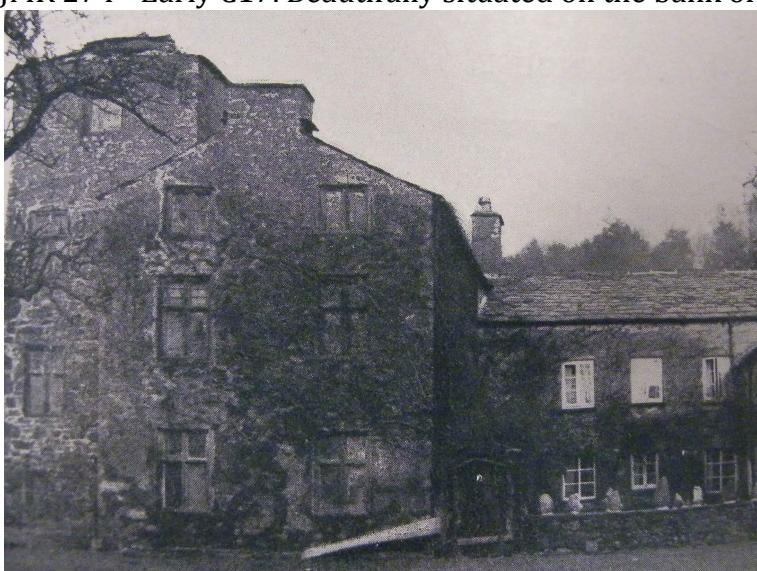
Kirfit Hall (also Kirfitt Hall, Kerfitt Hall)

Casterton

Grade II

Probably C17

JMR 274 - Early C17. Beautifully situated on the bank of the Lune.



Kirkandrews Tower

Kirkandrews

Grade II*

C16 replacing earlier tower with C18 and C20 alterations.

P 454-A stronghold of the notorious Graham family in the Scots tradition.



***Kirklington Hall**

Hethersgill
CA6 6BB

P 474- Spectacular and deeply sinister ruin. The core is late C17 house of advance design, for Edmund Appleby. The new owner has declared his intention to restore the lost gardens.

<http://www.cumberlandnews.co.uk/news/barrister-buys-historic-cumbrian-hall-to-restore-for-son-10-1.980042>



Cumbria Life, Oct. 2013, p. 36.

Kirklington Park

Kirklington
Grade II
1822

P 474-75-Plain five-bay two-storey house for Hugh Patrickson. 'Recently improved' in 1884.



The Knells

Houghton
Stanwix Rural
CA6 4JN

P 414- 1824 for John Dixon, remodelled for him 1843-5 by John Dobson.
JMR 122 There are two Italianate lodges.



Knockupworth Hall

Carlisle
Grade II
Late C18.



***The Knoll**

Ambleside

Grade II

Home of Harriet Martineau, 1844-76.



Ladstock Hall

Nr Keswick

Grade II

Late C18

Former mansions. Now country house hotel.



The Laithes

Skelton

1843

JMR 122 -Built by James Parkin, son of Hugh Parkin of Skirsgill.



The Laithes

Lamplugh Hall

Lamplugh

Grade II

C19 remodelling of earlier building

JMR 122- The vanished seat of the Lamplughs who held it from the reign of Henry II. The main building was "ruthlessly destroyed" and replaced by a farmhouse according to one source, but burnt down C18 according to another.



TCWS 1881, p. 186-9

***Lancrigg**

Easedale

LA22 9QN

C17 with C19 additions

Grade II

Now Vegetarian Hotel

NGS Garden 1938

<http://lancrigg.co.uk>:

Lancrigg was a much loved haunt of the romantic Lakes poets including Wordsworth, De Quincy and Coleridge. Tennyson and Charles Dickens also had connections here. The atmosphere is still very inspirational and romantic and it is a favourite with musicians, artists and writers.



The Landing

Newby Bridge

Early C19



***Langdale Chase**

Windermere

LA23 1LW

1894

Grade II

P 644- (now hotel). By Joseph Pattinson for Mrs Howarth of Manchester. Cost £32,000 1889. Like a cream cake on the lakeshore, naughty but nice. The garden is one of Mawson's best. Balustraded terraces, a cascade of steps, an ornamental bridge and a bastion.



Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 56-7

Larch Ghyll

Hawkshead

Ambleside

LA22 0PW

Miss R E Sugden

NGS Garden 1933

Image not found

Lattendales

Greystoke

House and former stables, now Quaker guest house. Early C19 for the Dowson family.
NGS Garden 1985



***Lazonby Hall**
Penrith
P 491- 1848. Large and complicated.
NGS Founder Garden 1927



***Leeming House**
Watermillock
P 666- 1831 on Ullswater, now a hotel.
JMR 122 -1831 The park sweeps down to the edge of the lake, with excellent views.



*Levens Hall

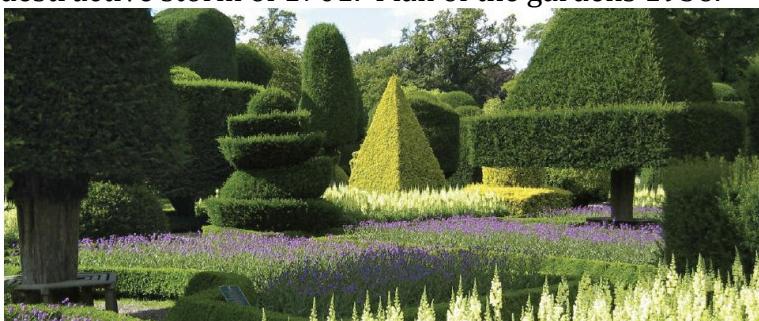
Levens

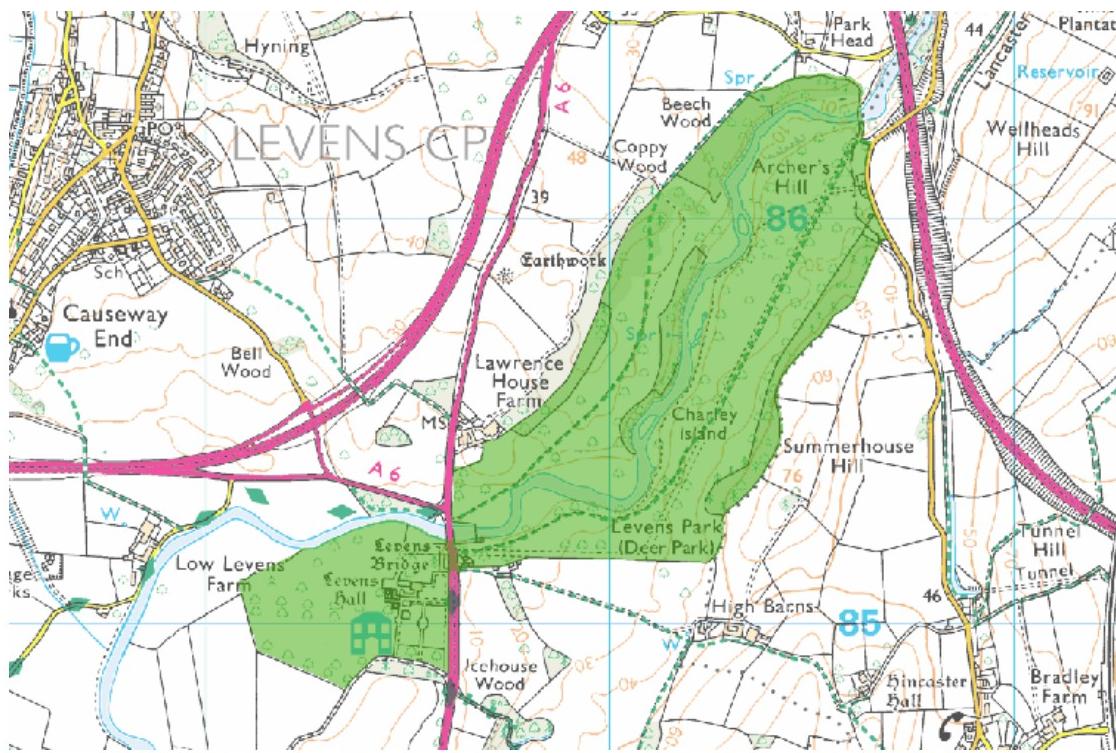
LA8 0PD

C14 core

C H Bagot Esq

P 492- Garden designed by Guillaume Beaumont 'Gardener to James II and Col. James Grahame. Grahame, as privy purse to James II, brought Beaumont from Hampton Court to Levens after 1688. Work started in 1692 with the boundaries. Walks and borders were laid out in 1694, planting was done in 1697. The Park, across the road to the E. was also laid out by Beaumont, mostly following a destructive storm of 1701. Plan of the gardens 1936.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000667>

Grade I

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens are situated on the north, east and south sides of the Hall. A walled forecourt to the north has gates leading to a drive aligned with the Hall's main entrance which ends in a semicircular gravelled area. There are lawns on either side of the drive and a grassed terrace between the gravelled sweep and the front of the Hall, with stone steps leading up to the entrance. This is much as shown on Skyring's 1730 plan of the gardens except that the wall dividing the stables and gardener's house from the forecourt has disappeared.

The gardens to the east and south of the Hall are entered from a gate in the south-east forecourt wall. They consist of a central square of four compartmental gardens of equal size. To the south, beyond a beech hedge, is an irregularly shaped area called The Wilderness; to the north there is a rectangular area in the angle formed by the south side of the gardener's house and the east side of the Hall. On the east side the East Walk runs the full length of the gardens. Another axial path runs eastwards along the south side of the Hall to join East Walk. On the west side there is a path running south along the edge of a ha-ha, with a semicircular bastion (listed grade II) c 35m south of the Hall giving views into parkland. The ha-ha is one of the earliest known examples in the country and is mentioned in family papers from 1695 onwards. The garden area is walled on the east and south sides, enclosed by the Hall and the **gardener's house** on the north side, and separated from parkland by the ha-ha on the west side.

The four central gardens are divided from one another by a hedged walk called the Beech Walk. This runs from north to south and has a circular central area from which grass walks lead off to the east and west. The north-west compartment has a central circular area and quartering axial paths. It is used as a vegetable garden and nuttery. The north-east garden, known as the Orchard, is

laid out with a circular central area and cross paths mirroring the design of its neighbour; it is planted with fruit trees. Both of these gardens conform to the layout shown on the 1730 garden plan. The south-eastern garden is called the Bowling Green, and has a level close-clipped lawn; it is shown with a game of bowls in progress on the 1730 plan. A bowling green is thought to have existed before this part of the garden was laid out in its present form because bowls marked with the Bellingham arms (ie pre 1688) are preserved in the Hall. The south-west garden, called the Fountain Garden, has quartering axial paths bordered by pleached limes leading from a central circular fountain. This garden was laid out during the 1990s recreating the plan of the garden as shown on the 1730 plan and introducing the fountain in the position of what is shown as a circular area. The earlier layout, shown in slightly modified form on the 1816 map, was obliterated by tennis courts during the early C20. The southern part of the garden, called The Wilderness, has a small building called the smoke house (C17, modified C19, listed grade II) at the southern end of the East Walk in the angle of the east and south walls. This is shown on the 1730 plan. The south side of The Wilderness has a path running alongside the wall which is lined with mature lime trees on the garden side. The 1730 plan shows that the line now planted as the Beech Walk continued through The Wilderness to the southern wall, and that there was a garden with radiating walks on the east side of this line and a garden with a pattern of straight east/west walks between circular plots planted with trees on the west side. The 1816 map shows the area planted with trees. The southern wall has a centrally positioned ornamental arch which forms the termination of a vista looking south down the Beech Walk. This appears to have been constructed during the C20 incorporating a pediment of earlier date.

The north-east corner of the garden, called the Topiary Garden, is divided into four rectangular areas by paths, also as shown on the 1730 plan. These are divided into geometrical shapes with low box hedges and the area is planted with yew and golden yew topiary in a wide variety of forms. Beaumont created the topiary garden and it was restored by Alexander Forbes, Head Gardener from 1810-62, who recut the surviving yews, planted anew, and introduced box hedging.

On the west side of the Hall a plot has been laid out with geometric beds edged with box in the style of a C17 garden. This was created during the 1990s.

PARK There are two distinct areas of parkland at Levens Hall. To the north-east a c 33ha stretch of parkland is situated on either side of the River Kent. It is divided from the Hall, gardens and remaining parkland by the A6 which was constructed as a turnpike during the 1750s. The Kent runs south-westwards through the centre of the park; at the south end there is a small flat-bottomed valley and the banks of the river become steeper to the north, becoming precipitous in places towards the north-eastern boundary. The banks are generally wooded apart from a more open area at the southern end of the park. An avenue, called The Avenue, runs eastwards along the southern edge of the park for a distance of c 500m from the entrance on the south side of Levens Bridge, then turns and runs north-eastwards to the edge of the park. From it there are views of the winding River Kent. Shown on Skyring's 1730 plan of the

park as well as Russell's plan of 1816, it consists almost wholly of oak trees which vary from ancient specimens through to recently planted saplings reflecting a programme of management in the centuries following planting. The trees are planted at approximately regular intervals of c 10-12m.

On the north side of the river a line of mature trees, mainly limes, runs eastwards from a point c 100m north of the entrance for a distance of c 150m. This is the remains of an avenue shown on the 1st edition OS map surveyed 1858. It is approximately on the line of an avenue shown on Skyring's map of the park of c 1730, when it was related to two other short avenues, one running south along the park boundary and another running north-eastwards from the park entrance along the banks of the Kent for a distance of c 100m. The 1816 map shows a slightly different disposition of the three avenues suggesting that the line which survives was replanted after 1816. Some of the scattered mature trees in this corner of the park may be survivors of the early C19 arrangement.

Some 450m north-east of the northern park entrance, on the slopes of Deer Hill, there is a group of three clumps of mature trees which are probably the survivors of a range of platoons along the west side of the Kent shown on the estate map of 1816. In one of the clumps a mature beech tree is carved with a seemingly authentic date and the letters 'RS 1760'.

With the exception of the western boundary and that part of the southern edge bounded by The Avenue, there are belts of planting along the perimeter of the park. This is much as shown on the 1858 OS map. In 1730 the most significant planting was on the north-west side of the site in an area which is called Lily Wood. A lesser plantation on the north-west edge of the park is also shown. The 1816 map shows that Lily Wood had rides cut through it along the south-western and north-western edges.

The park was laid out by Beaumont during the period 1689-1712 and remains much as shown on the plan of 1730. It was visited by William Gilpin in 1776 who described it as 'a happy combination of everything that is lovely and great in landskip' (Batey and Lambert 1990, 92). It is currently (1997) used for pasture and supports a herd of black fallow deer.

Parkland situated to the west of the Hall and gardens covers an area of c 12ha. It consists of a level area of land with some scattered trees which is used for pasture. Aligned with the ha-ha bastion there is an avenue of trees. This is shown on the 1816 map as platoons and the vestiges of that arrangement are shown on the 1858 OS map. This area is shown on Jeffreys' county map of 1770 occupying a larger area than it does at present, but it is not covered by the plans of the gardens and park of 1730.

REFERENCES

- F O Morris, A Series of Picturesque Views 6, (1866-80), pl 49; Country Life, 6 (18 November 1899), pp 624-8; (25 November 1899), pp 656-9; **60 (9 October 1926), pp 538-46; (16 October 1926), pp 578-86;** (23 October 1926), pp 610-17; 145 (9 January 1969), pp 62-3; 147 (26 March 1970), pp 782-4; H I Triggs, **Formal Gardens in England and Scotland (1902), pp 27-8;** C Holme, Gardens

of England in Northern Counties (1911), pls 72-80; N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland (1967), pp 268-70; B Elliott, Victorian Gardens (1986), pp 58-9; **M Batey and D Lambert, The English Garden Tour (1990), pp 90-4; C Crowder, Levens Hall Garden Guide, (nd, c 1995)**

Maps R Skyring, A Map of Leavens Garding, c 1730 R Skyring, A Mappe of Leavens Park, c 1730 T Jeffreys, The County of Westmorland, 1770 J Russell, A Plan of Levens Park belonging to R. Howard Esq., 1816 C & J Greenwood, Map of the County of Westmorland, 1824 OS 6" to 1 mile: Westmorland sheet XLII, 1st edition surveyed 1858 OS 25" to 1 mile: Westmorland sheet XLII.11 (B), 1st edition surveyed 1858

Archival items Typescript notes on Beaumont taken from family papers at Levens Hall, nd (private collection)

Description written: July 1997 Amended: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH
Edited: March 1999

Desmond: **Official Guide** GC II 1874 263-66; II 1891 671, 674; F. O. Morris Series of.. v.6, 49; The Garden v.24 565-66; CL v.6 1899, 656-61; **v.60, 1926, 538-46, 610-17; v.145, 1969, 62-3; v.147, 1970, 782-84; H.I.Triggs, Formal Gardens 1902, 27-2; G Jekyll and Elgood, Some English gardens 1905, 63-66; C Holme, Gardens of England 1911, pls 72-80; Jekyll Garden Ornament, 1918, 276,287,421; Lady Rockly Historic Gardens of England 1838, 138-39; P Coats, Great Gardens of Britain 1963, 52-57 Garden History, v. 3 No 4 1975, 66-78**
CL 1990, Feb 6, p. 72; 20 March 1997 p. 52-7; 6 Dec. 2001 p. 110-4; 2006, Mar 6, p. 69

Cumbria Life, April 2007, p. 66; July 2011

Lindeth Fell

Bowness-on-Windermere

LA23 3JP

1909

Now hotel

Air Cdr and Mrs P A Kennedy



Cumbria Life, June 2002, p. 58-61.

***Lingholm**

Keswick

CA12 5TZ

1875

P 450- achingly gaunt by Waterhouse (£15,700) for Lt-Col G F Greenall, brewer.

Gardens- Once magnificent views of the lake have grown out, the rhododendron

collection gone to pot. Sold for about £6.5m recently:

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-23327538.html>



Lorton Hall

Cockermouth

P 502- Mostly of 1889-90, including pele tower. The mid-section (now called Winder Hall) dated 1663.

JMR 122 It stands on the bank of the river Cocker.



Cumbria Life Feb 2013, page 28

Lorton Park

Cockermouth

Early C19

Visited by CGT



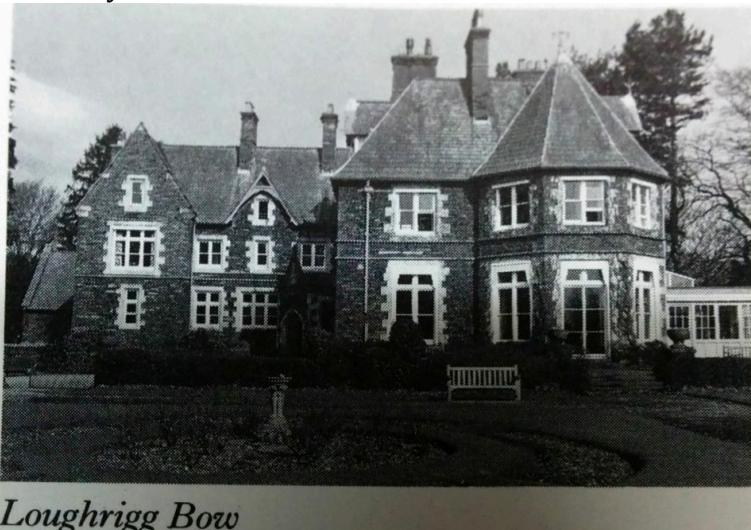
Loughrigg Brow

Ambleside

Grade II

1863

P 103- by Ewan Christian. Dour Gothic.



Loughrigg Bow

Low Hall (now Strickland Hall)

Little Strickland

Grade II*

Mid C16

P 499-probably built by the Crackenthorpes of Newbiggin.



***Low House**

Armathwaite

CA4 9ST

1793 in 35 acres of parkland with an estate of 1,400 acres

P 114-15- Pretty 5 bay house standing on an enviable plat above the river.



Cumbria Life June 2011 page 99

Lowbridge Hall

Whitwell and Selside

Built in 1837 and later enlarged, the family home of the Fothergills.

Image Wainwright page 468

P 614- Large and assymetrical.

JMR 277 It enjoys an idyllic setting, overlooking a small lake, in Bannisdale the beautiful planting of which is enhanced by the contrast with the bleak stretches of Shap Fell to the north.

***Low Graythwaite Hall (also Graythwaite Old Hall)**

Hawkshead

LA12 8AZ

P 379- 6 Bay front of 1710. Topiary a la Levens.



***Lowick Hall**

Lowick

LA12 8ED

P 503- From 1660. Interesting waterworks in the garden, and a small Japanese

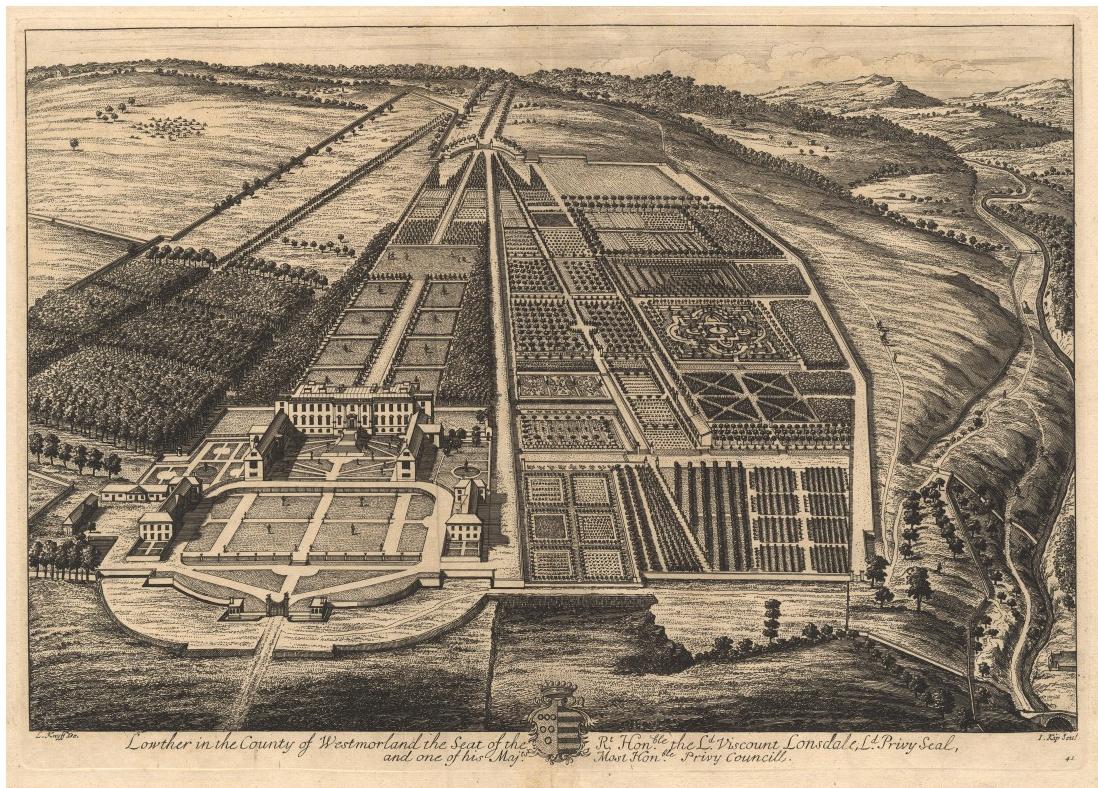
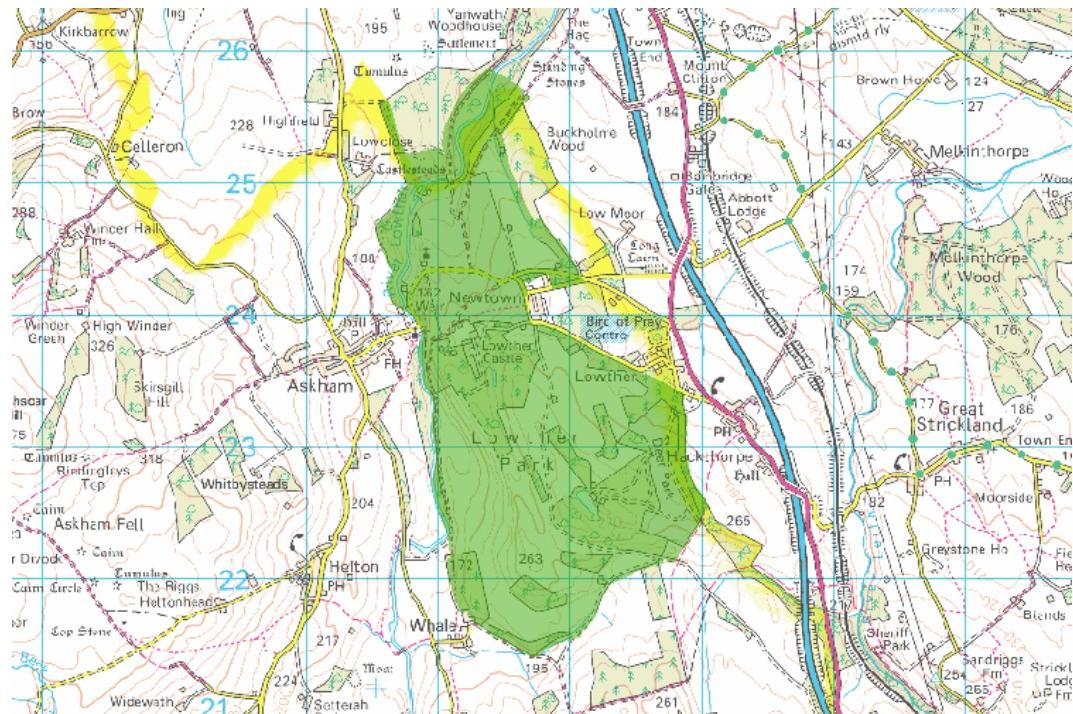
garden, presumably of c. 1910.
Former residence of Arthur Ransome



***Lowther Castle and Gardens**

Penrith
CA10 2HH
1806-14
P 503-09 (Lowther village)







Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000668>

Grade II*

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The north front of Lowther Castle overlooks a terrace and forecourt by Robert Smirke. A lodge with square battlemented turrets flanking a central arched opening (listed grade II*) is situated c 70m to the north and is aligned with the front of the Castle. On each side canted battlemented stone walls (listed grade II*) form an enclosure around the north side of the Castle and stables, and there are rectangular turrets at the angles. Central stone steps flanked by ramps lead up to a terrace (all listed grade II*) in front of the Castle. There are views from the terrace over parkland to the north and of an avenue aligned with the lodge and centre of the Castle which continues into the far distance. The terrace and forecourt are on the site of a forecourt with radial paths and formal gardens shown on an engraving of c 1700 by Knyff & Kip and on a survey plan of the Castle made after the 1718 fire. This map also shows other areas illustrated by Knyff & Kip, including an enclosed garden with a fountain marked 'Fountain Yard' and, on the west side, an area marked 'The Old Garden'.

Pleasure grounds and gardens were situated to the south of the Castle in an area enclosed on the west side by a wall attached to the canted forecourt wall which turns and runs southwards, continuing as the retaining wall of a terrace for a distance of c 1km. The area is planted with conifers, replacing lawns and formal gardens laid out during the late C19 and early C20 which were destroyed during army occupation in the mid C20. Some of the forestry tracks appear to follow garden paths as shown on the 1898 OS map. The gardens were the subject of a series of photographs in 1911 which correspond with areas shown on a plan in a pre-war guide book. The remains of a summerhouse shown on the 1898 OS map are situated c 300m south-west of the Castle, overlooking the terraced walk which extends southwards from the north end of the garden for a distance of c 1km. The terrace is on the line of a natural scarp called Burtree Scar which continues through parkland for a distance of c 500m. The terrace is suggested on Jeffreys' county map of 1770 and is on the line of a walk shown on the engraving of c 1700 by Knyff & Kip. This engraving shows elaborate formal gardens south and south-west of the Castle, and estate papers record Sir John Lowther spending £1500 on planting by 1697.

PARK The Castle is situated north of the centre of an elongated, sub-rectangular area of parkland. An avenue extends from the Castle's north forecourt up rising land on the western edge of Yanwath Wood for a distance of c 1.8km. It is shown

in a painting of c 1725 by Matthias Read (Harris 1979). There are three other avenues in the northern part of the park; one follows the line of Buckholme Drive and was planted during the C20 and another of similar date runs along the public road between Newtown and Askham. The third avenue, which is shown on the 1859 OS map, ran parallel to and c 300m to the east of Buckholme Drive, extending c 600m north of the public road. An avenue shown on an estate map of 1732 and the 1770 county map ran parallel to and south of the public road.

The River Lowther runs along the western side of the northern part of the park and then curves east at a point c 800m north-west of the Castle in an area called Low Gardens, where a natural amphitheatre is formed by the fall of the land to the riverbank. Some 200m north of this there is an Iron Age earthwork called Castlesteads (scheduled ancient monument) in Yanwath Wood. The river turns north-eastwards through woodland called Mitchell Holme and Horseholme Wood. Thomas Wilkinson (1751-1836) laid out paths along the riverbanks in Yanwath Woods in 1804 and subsequent years. The area to the north of the Castle was not imparked until the late C18 or early C19; the main avenue is shown on the estate map of 1732 running through enclosed land. Greenwood's county map of 1824 shows parkland extending north as far as the river and the 1859 OS map shows it extending north to Buckholme Lodge and along each side of the river.

The southern part of the park is a mixture of open land with scattered trees and areas of woodland and plantations. A pond called Decoy Pond, c 1.5km south-east of the Castle, is overlooked from its eastern bank by a hunting lodge called Decoy House, which is possibly of C18 or earlier origin. This is immediately west of an area of woodland called Decoy Hag, and the pond and Decoy Hag are within a roughly oval area shown on an estate map of 1685 as a park. Earthworks and ditches within woodland in this area probably relate to the boundaries of the earlier medieval park. The 1685 park boundary survives in various places in the form of wall footings. At the southern tip of the park there is an area called Rowlandfield Plantation which is walled on the south and north-east side. This is shown on the 1685 map and is mentioned by the second Sir John Lowther in a memoir of 1640 (quoted in Capsticks 1995) in which he states that his father walled Rowlandfield as well as repairing the walls around areas described as the Old and New Parks. Lancelot Brown (1716-83) visited Lowther on two occasions, in 1763 and 1771 and produced plans similar to those for Croome Court in Worcestershire (qv), which were not executed. In 1807 John Webb (c 1754-1828) also prepared a design which may have been partially executed, but it is not possible to relate the features of the park and the pattern of planting as shown on the 1859 OS map to his design with any confidence. It seems likely that landscaping was undertaken when the parkland was extended to the north which happened some time between 1770 and 1824. A painting by J M W Turner of 1809 (Harris 1979) does not show the principal avenue, perhaps as a result of artistic licence, but if it was removed as proposed by both Webb and Brown, it had been replanted on the same line by the time Jan De Wint painted the scene c 1835 (*ibid*).

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 800m south-east of the Castle and is reached from a drive running south from the public road to

Lowther village. This leads into a walled enclosure with glasshouses along the north wall and a single-storey cottage at the west end. There is an arched opening in the north wall west of the glasshouses. The south wall has a range of bothies and other ancillary buildings now (1997) used as a cafe and as exhibition space. An arched opening leads into a second walled enclosure with a glasshouse along the western part of the north wall. There are opposed arched entrances at the northern ends of the east and west walls. The southern wall has been demolished, and the garden is divided by an east/west brick wall with a central opening which has been reduced in height on both sides and is topped by ball finials. The east and west walls continue beyond this but the area has been fenced along the line of the dividing wall and the area to the south is in use as pasture land. The 1859 OS map shows that the garden extended to the west as an orchard. The garden is currently (1997) in use as the Lakeland Bird of Prey Centre and it contains cages and demonstration areas.

OTHER LAND Lowther church (listed grade II*) is situated c 700m north-west of the Castle. The building is of Norman origin, rebuilt and remodelled on a number of occasions. The rectangular churchyard is entered at its south end where there are C17 gate piers (listed grade II). Some 60m south of the church there is a mausoleum (listed grade II), dated 1857, for William, second Earl of Lonsdale. The western side of the churchyard is formed by a retaining wall along the edge of a scarp which drops steeply down to the River Lowther.

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Archival items The Lowther papers (D/Lons) are held by the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle

Description written: August 1997 Amended: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

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Cumbria Life, Dec. 2008, p. 54.

Lunefield

Kirkby Lonsdale

Designed by Waterhouse 1870 for Alfred Harris

Demolished, now council houses



Lupton Tower (formerly Boxtree)

Lupton

Grade II

C17

P 510- Tower is Victorian but it backs onto the C17 Boxtree Farmhouse.

JMR 281 It is set in a pretty little park with good views towards Farleton Crag.



***Lyulph's Tower**

Matterdale Parish

CA11 0JS

c1795

P 517- One of the first Lakeland houses built for the view probably designed in 1780 by Charles Howard, future 11th Duke of Norfolk as a shooting box.

JMR 122 Intended as a maison de plesaunce for shooting picnics etc., and as a memorial to the legendary Saxon hero Lyulph, who is reputed to give his name to Ullswater. It is notable as the first Picturesque medievalizing house in the area.



Mansion House

Penrith

1750

Grade II*

P 573- now Eden Council Offices.

JMR 123- Built by Thomas Whelpdale, an attorney of Penrith and the steward to the Duke of Portland.



***Matson Ground**

Windermere

c1830

Grade II

NGS Garden 1993

JMR 281-Residence of FC Scott youngest son of the textile magnate Sir James Scott of Yews and chairman of the Provincial Insurance Co.

Wainwright Drawing:



*Maulds Meaburn Hall

Maulds Meaburn

CA10 3HN

Late C16 with alterations up to the C20

P 518- The house has known greatness and fallen on hard times. Walled garden in front with fine gate piers and yews. Bowling green S., with a raised perimeter walk and two charming pavilions of c. 1700. One houses a multi-hole privy. There was a formal garden at the back too. High walled park.

JMR 281-Passes to Sir John Lowther, 1602 and still belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.



TCWS 1907, Art. VII, p. 75-81

***Melmerby Hall**

Melmerby
CA10 1HB

C17 and C18 with later additions.

P 520-21- Austere C18 front of three storeys, five bays with an older wing.

JMR 123-Originally a seat of the Threlkelds who died out in the male line late C17 leaving two daughters. The eldest, Anne, was described by Reverend Richard Singleton, rector of Melmerby, as "one of the Viragoes of our age and posseseth the Spirit as well as the estate of her war-like ancestors".



Cumbria Life, p. 62-65.

***Merewood**

Windermere

From hotel website: Merewood was built in 1812 for the son of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale with stone quarried in the hotel grounds.



***Merlewood**

Grange-over-Sands

1853

Grade II

From Ulverston Advertiser, 1853:

GRANGE IN CARTMEL - This delightful summer resort is gradually becoming known and appreciated by the lovers of nature as well as those in search of health, and may shortly vie with more favoured localities in the number and beauty of its villas. An impulse has been given by Alfred Binyon Esq., of the eminent firm of Thos. Hoyle and Sons, Manchester, who has recently become proprietor of a small estate in that neighbourhood, with a view of erecting a family residence, to be called Merlewood, the first stone of which was laid by Mr Binyon in the presence of a few friends, on Thursday, the 19th inst. The situation chosen for the mansion is in every respect delightful, commanding most varied and interesting views of "flood and fell". The ceremony of laying the first stone was accompanied by a short but feeling speech by Mr Binyon, to the effect that he anticipated much pleasure from a residence in that beautiful neighbourhood. The Lancaster Borough Band, while on a tour through the country, arrived very opportunely, and enlivened the scene agreeably, playing the National Anthem and other airs with much good taste. Mr and Mrs Binyon, and friends, partook of luncheon upon the ground, after which all the workmen in Mr Binyon's employ were regaled with bread, cheese, and ale to their hearts' content.[2]

It is sufficiently low on the slope to be sheltered from the blasts that may sweep over the ridge behind, and is still so high as to command the most varied and extensive views that can be obtained in the neighbourhood; looking on the one hand over the valley that extends to the north, and on the other to the bay and towards Grange. When its plantations and shrubberies shall have grown up, and time shall have more matured its gardens and given a softer and more velvet-like aspect to its lawns, it will not be surpassed in natural and artificial beauty by any rural seat in the neighbourhood. Happy must be the man of business, we are disposed to think, who can withdraw from the smoke and noise - from the anxiety and bustle - of Manchester life, to the clear atmosphere, quietness, and loveliness of such a scene as this, and has taste enough to hold fellowship with nature. We hope that our townsman may long enjoy, with his family, the pleasant change of circumstances which he has sought, and maintain the character which he has gained for intelligence, benevolence, and usefulness, in the locality.

Further details- <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/nfde.beckett/1/1.html>



Middleton Hall

Middleton

P 521-22- The approach is forbidding. The house skulks behind a high curtain

wall.

Medieval Manor House with a high curtain wall and deer park without.

Listed Grade II*. From the listing: Probably late C14 with early to mid C15 extensions to east, C16 and C17 alterations and C18 and C19 extension. Stone rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roof, parts to east and north are of stone slate. Originally an H-plan hall house, the north (service) wing no longer exists.



TCWS 1883, Art. IX, p. 96-102

Millbeck Place

Millbeck

Where James Durden painted Summer in Cumberland 1924-5.

Grade II

C18 as a carding mill, greatly altered in 1903

P 452-Scottish baronial without the dignity



Cumbria Life Feb. 2012, p. 118-21

Mill Ellers

Dalston

NGS garden 1961

Former cotton mill, image not found.

***Miller Howe Hotel**

Windermere

1916 for Thomas Fredric Harrison



***Mirehouse**

Keswick

CA12 4QE

P 146- 1666. The situation is poetic, with a view over parkland to St. Begha, Bassenthwaite Lake and the fells.



CL 2005, June 16, p. 112; June 23, p. 96-101.
Cumbria Life Jan 2009, p. 84-9.

***Monk Coniston (formerly Coniston Waterhead, or Waterhead)**

Coniston

LA21 8AQ

P 296- Strawberry-Hill Gothic villa built C1820 by Michael Knott. Pictured in the Lonsdale Magazine in 1822. The Marshall family created the famous beauty of Tarn Hows in 1865 by damming a small mill pool.

Country House hotel.

JMR 222-The setting in a beautifully planted at the north end of Coniston is exceptionally fine.





Cumbria Life, Jan 2013, p. 110-5

***Moor Crag**

Windermere

P 174- s. of Broadleys, by Voysey 1899-1900 for J W Buckley of Altrincham, Manchester. Mawson did the site survey and blasted out the romantic drive.



Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 59

Moorehouse Hall (also known as Moor House and Moor Hall)

Burgh-by-Sands

Grade II listed

Mid C18

P 205- Large mid-Georgian house set back behind a sweep of lawn.

JMR 124-Bonny Prince Charlie slept here on 9th of November 1745.

Sale Particulars:-<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-30211486.html>



Moresby Hall

Parton

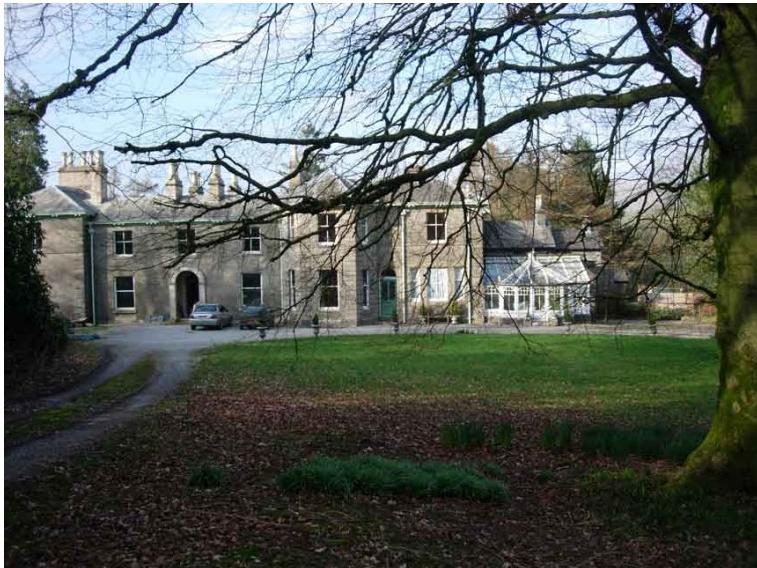
3 main building phases; late medieval, Late C16/early C17, Late C17

JMR 124-The setting, more or less on the edge of a cliff near the sea unfortunately has been spoilt and there is a slag heap right behind the house. Now a guesthouse for High Duty Alloys, a local industrial firm.



Cumbria Life November 2008, p. 58-63

Moresdale Hall
Lambrigg
Kendal
LA8 0DH
C17 with C19 alterations.



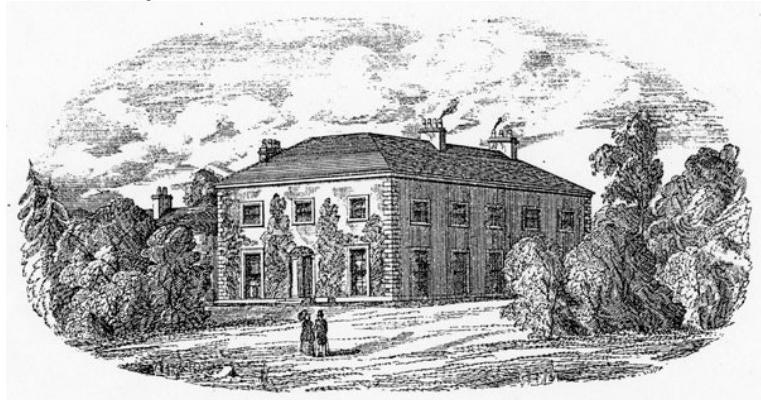
***Morland Hall**
Morland, nr Penrith
CA10 3AZ
Mrs Suzie Markham
P 533- The vicarage, enlarged and gentrified at the end of the C18. Gardens created by Rev. John Jackson between 1773 and 1811, enlarged and elaborated in the 1870s. W garden around the house quite formal; a large artificial terrace with lawns and straight paths, old yews. Romantic steps lead down a riverside walk and, on the E. side, the free-form quarry garden.
CGT OP 2, 2004 p. 5-17-The grounds of Morland House are more than a garden. They are the contemporary episode in the changing use of a single plot of land over a thousand years.



Morton Manor

Carlisle

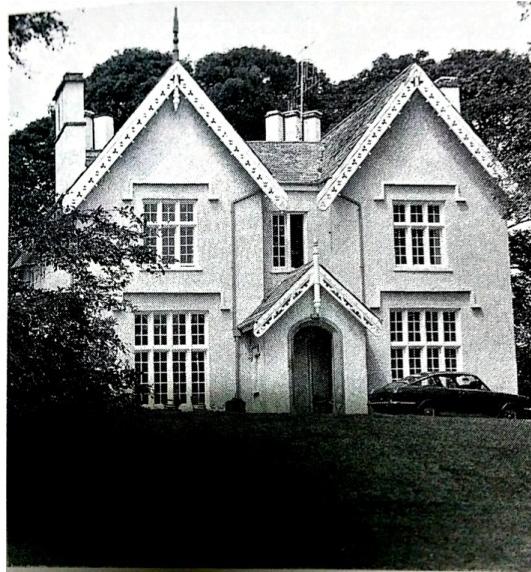
P 265-Early C19



Mozergh House (or Moser)

Selside

C19 Tudorbethan.



Mozergh

***Muncaster Castle**

Ravenglass

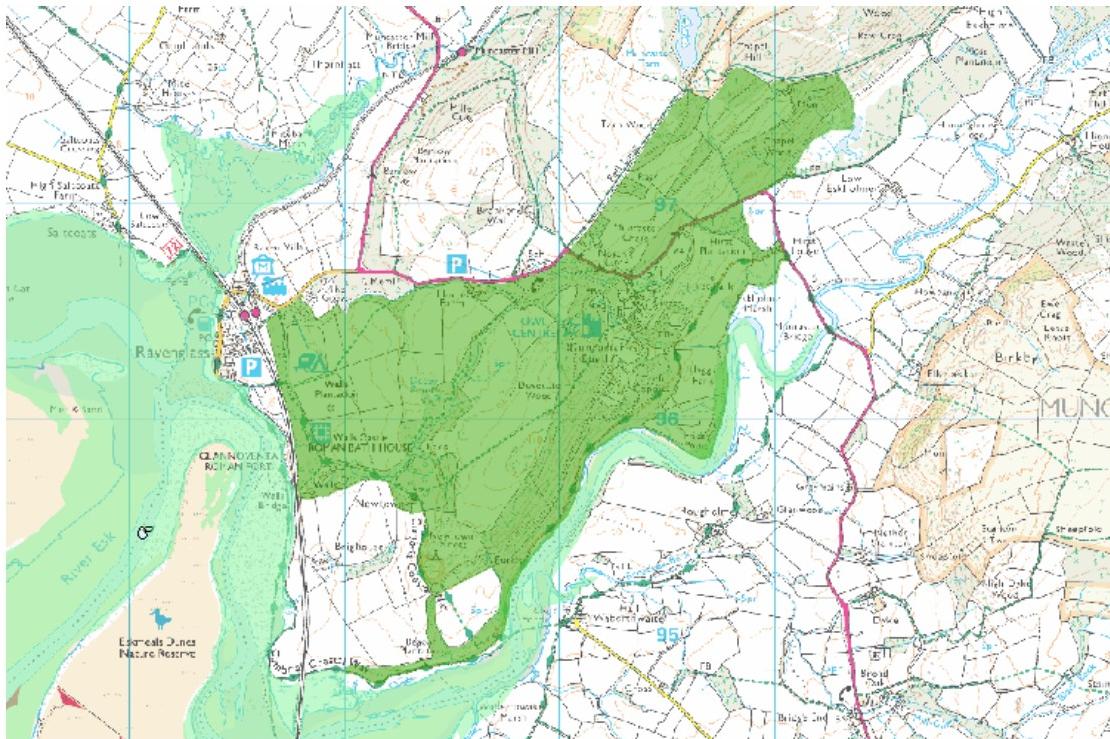
CA18 1RQ

Incorporating C13? Fortified tower/ Remodelled and enlarged 1862-1866.

P 534- Garden. The site and subclimate are unsurpassed, maritime, yet sheltered from the sea. A long rising terrace was made in the 1780s by the 1st Lord Muncaster. 2 rustic summerhouses, late C19. Rhododendron collection started in 1840.

CGT OP 2, 2004 p. 53-64-History of Muncaster scattered and incomplete. The gardens were maintained on a lavish scale. There was an outdoor staff of 40 in the late nineteenth century – most of whom will have been gardeners.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000669>

Grade II*

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Gardens are situated on all but the south-east side of the Castle where there is a level walkway along the edge of a scarp which drops steeply as a grass slope, called Cannon Bank, with long-distance views over the Esk valley to the mountains beyond. A path leads south-west from this walk around the outer edge of a walled formal garden which lies below the symmetrical garden front. At the end of the garden, c 40m south-west of the Castle, there is a gateway with ornamental cast-iron gates aligned with the centre of the Castle. Steps lead down from this to the path. The gateway is not shown on a photograph of c 1870 (private collection), which illustrates a layout of formal beds of which traces survive in the form of parch-marks and uneven surfaces in the lawn. A wash drawing of 1810 (private collection) shows the area as informal lawns with a shrubbery or flower bed around the house. South-west of the formal garden, between Lily Bank Wood to the west and Croft Coppice to the south, there is an open grassed area now (1997) called the Wild Flower Lawn. It is shown as a clearing on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (surveyed 1867 and published 1900 respectively). The path around the formal garden leads to the north-west side of the Castle where an area called Back Lawns consists of

lawns with specimen trees. A fenced pond is situated in this area c 120m north-west of the Castle. The path branches, taking various routes through wooded areas on the west side of the Castle. On the east side the walkway from the south-east front continues and turns northwards around the side of the Castle, overlooking a steep-sided valley called the Ghyll which is planted with ornamental shrubs. Ornamental planting in the Ghyll and along its steep sides is shown in photographs of c 1860, c 1890, and a watercolour of c 1910 (private collection).

A set of brick gate piers on the north side of the Ghyll, c 30m north of the Castle, leads to The Terrace, a terraced walk which runs north-east along the side of the valley for a distance of c 600m. It falls into two sections separated by a ravine, and the part nearest the Castle probably dates from the C18 though no specific reference to its construction has been found amongst the estate papers. The section beyond the ravine is described as the 'new' terrace on a drawing dated 1810 (private collection). The walk is grassed and the outer (eastern) edge is planted with a box hedge punctuated by yew and golden yew bushes, as shown in photographs of c 1920 (private collection). A photograph of c 1866 from the same collection shows the hedge did not exist at that time. This terrace commands long-distance panoramic views of the Esk valley and the mountains beyond to the east. Some 220m north-east of the Castle a rustic timber summerhouse, dated 1861, is situated on The Terrace. Some 320m north-east of the Castle The Terrace crosses a ravine by means of a stone bridge. A wash drawing dated 1810 (private collection) shows that at that time it was of rustic timber construction. The walk curves slightly to the north c 100m from the bridge and views of an eyecatcher called the Shepherd's Tower (probably late C18, listed grade II), some 900m distant, are obtained from this part of the walk though the building probably predates the extension of The Terrace. The walk curves westwards at a point c 200m from the bridge and terminates with a second summerhouse, also dated 1861, of similar but not identical design to the first.

The remaining pleasure grounds consist of areas of woodland with curving paths leading through them on the north, west and south sides of the Castle. The woodland contains a collection of rhododendrons which was begun in the mid 1840s by the fourth Lord Muncaster who planted species collected by Sir Joseph Hooker in Sikkim during the period 1847-51. The collection was extended by Sir John Ramsden, who subscribed to many of the plant-finding expeditions between the wars. Species collected by Frank Kingdom Ward, Frank Ludlow and George Sherriff were represented, and some of these survive.

PARK Muncaster Castle is surrounded by parkland on all sides. West of the Castle is an area called the Deer Park, which is enclosed on all but the north-east side by a stone wall. This is mainly open grassland with areas of scrub and occasional trees on land which slopes down to the south-west. There is planting along the northern, southern and eastern boundaries as suggested on a county map of 1823 and as shown on the 1867 OS map. Mention is made of a park at Muncaster, probably in reference to this area, in records of 1528 and 1554. Edmund Sandford described it as 'a brave parke full of fallow deer down to Ravenglass' in

1675 (quoted in LUC 1994). Repairs to the wall are documented in accounts of 1770.

To the south-east of the Castle there is an area of parkland called Haggs Park which slopes eastwards down to the Esk. Woodland on the southern and eastern sides of this area probably relates to planting in 1793-4 by the first Lord Muncaster who planted almost 50,000 trees during this period. The record of this enterprise mentions various parts of the park, including this area (quoted in LUC 1994). North of this is a similar area of parkland called Hirst Park, with scattered mature trees. Both these areas are overlooked by The Terrace, and both are shown as parkland on the 1823 county map. North-west of the Castle, on the north side of the A595, the land rises northwards as grassland in an area called Muncaster Fell. Paths lead through woodland on the east side of the fell to an area called Chapels where a folly called the Monument is situated. This is shown as part of the parkland on the 1867 OS map, and it was included in the campaign of planting of 1793-4.

West of the Deer Park is an area of land which falls westwards towards Ravenglass and the Barrow/Carlisle railway line in an area shown as enclosed fields on the 1867 OS map, and as open parkland on that of 1900. A belt of trees, called Walls Plantation, runs along the western boundary. On the east side of Walls Drive, c 1.5 km south-west of the Castle, is the site of the Roman fort of Glannaventa (scheduled ancient monument), which includes a bath house which is said to be the best-preserved military bath house in the country (Pevsner 1967). This was described as 'the ancient dwelling place of the Penningtons' by John Denton in 1610.

In the extreme south-west corner of the site is Newtown Knott, where the land rises to form an eminence, on the top of which are the remains of a beacon tower which was demolished during the 1940s. This structure can probably be identified with a reference to 'the light-house erecting on the high ground in the Park' mentioned by Thomas Gisborne in a letter dated 1798 (quoted in LUC 1994). The wooded slopes of Newtown Knott overlook, on the east side, land which falls eastwards to the Esk. The wooded banks of the Esk are known as Barrill Bank in an area which runs north-eastwards to Haggs Park. Several thousand trees were planted here in 1793-4. Along the northern bank of the Esk, from a point at the extreme south-west corner of the site as far as the northern part of Barrill Bank, there is a riverside walk with views up and down the river. There is a wall between path and riverbank for part of its length. A late C18 sketch shows part of the walk, and there are wash views of the river valley from the walk which are dated 1810 (private collection). The path leaves the riverbank at a point c 400m south of the Castle where it links with a network of paths through the pleasure grounds.

KITCHEN GARDEN There are two walled kitchen gardens. That known as the Old Kitchen Garden is situated in woodland c 200m north-east of the Castle. It is of brick with some parts of the outer west and south walls in stone. The curving northern wall is greater in length than the straight southern wall, and the two are linked by splayed east and west walls. It is probably of C18 date and may

relate to references in estate papers of 1769 to a Summer House Garden. It is currently (1997) used by the British Owl Breeding and Release Scheme.

Another walled kitchen garden is situated c 70m north of the Castle, on the west side of the north drive. It is built of rubble with a flat stone parapet, and is in the shape of a slightly irregular elongated hexagon, with longer east and west walls. There is an entrance with stone gate piers with ball finials on the east side. The outer face of the north-east wall has a range of brick-built potting sheds, a boiler house and other ancillary buildings. There is a range of glasshouses along the north-east and part of the east wall.

REFERENCES

F O Morris, A Series of Picturesque Views 3, (1866-80), pl 17; Country Life, 87 (8 June 1940), pp 570-4; (15 June 1940), pp 592-5; (22 June 1940), pp 612-16; N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland (1967), pp 165-6; **Muncaster Castle Restoration Management Plan, (Land Use Consultants (LUC) 1994)**

Maps Reproduced in LUC 1994: County Map of Cumberland, 1774 C Greenwood, Map of the County of Cumberland, 1823 OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1867 2nd edition published 1900

Archival items Wash drawings, sketches and photographs (private collection) Details of photographs from 1866 onwards, estate papers and their repositories, and selected extracts from these papers are given in LUC 1994.

Additional information from John Borran

Description written: July 1997 Amended: July 1998 Register Inspector: CEH
Edited: March 1999

Desmond: Morris, Series of.. v. 3,17; GC II 1893 502-03; **J.Hort v.51 1905,84**; CL v.87 1940 570-74,592,612-16; **Garden Illustrated v.71 1954 115-17**; Fison's Guide, 1970 252-53; Jones, Follies and Grottoes, 1974, 305
CL 2005, March 24, p. 80
Cumbria Life Oct. 2008, p. 100-1; December 2008, p. 34-7

Murton Hall

Murton

Grade II*

C14

P 538-9-Georgeous old house.



Nanny Brow

Clappersgate

Ambleside

P 103- was built in 1902 by architect Francis Whitwell

Arts and Crafts house by Francis Whitwell

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-38144801.html>



Cumbria Life May 2012, p. 106-111.

***Naworth Castle**

Brampton

CA8 2HF

Grade I

Probably late C13

P 542- Fortified seat of the Dacres then Howards, "a true specimen of ancient inconvenience" remarked Pennant. Rebuilt by Salvin, 1844-51, for the Hon. George Howard, later 9th earl of Carlisle and his redoubtable wife Rosalind. Philip Webb worked with them in 1874-9, but a disagreement led to him handing over to C J Ferguson.

JMR 126-Philip Webb designed the agents house on the estate, now called Four Gables.



Desmond: CL v.29 1911 414-22

CL 40, p. 705; CL 61, p. 30; CL 116, p. 208; CL 181, p. 7, 74, 988; CL 1990 Oct 4, p. 187.

Cumbria Life Oct. 2008, p. 106; Dec. 2008, p. 34; June 2009, p. 51.

Jefferson, Carlisle Antiquities, p. 339-71; TCWS 1879, Art. XXXIV; Guide to Naworth, 1860, 31-42; GC 1890 p. 153-4

***Netherby Hall**

Longtown
Carlisle
CA6 5PR
Grade II*
C15

P 548- In 1757 Dr Robert Graham found 'waterlogged acres, almost treeless and unenclosed, poverty stricken tenantry, a derelict and antiquated mansion'. From the 1830's Sir James Graham extended the mansion further and romanticized it in the spirit of Scott and Lochinvar. Dr Graham took advice from Mr Howard of Corby on the gardens. Walled garden to the SE. The garden front offers a grand prospect down a sweep of parkland to the river Esk and Kirkandrews Tower and church. Additional incident is provided by the Coop House on the river bank, now restored by the Landmark Trust.



Old postcards

www.delcampe.net



T. Allen.

J. C. Bentley

NETHERBY, CUMBERLAND.
THE SEAT OF SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART. FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

- Desmond: CL v.105, 1949, 142-45, 198.
CL 21 Jan. 1949 p. 142-5; 28 Jan. 1949 p. 198-201
GC 1890 p. 65-6; JoH v. 57 1877, p. 100-3
Morris, Series of Picturesque Views..., p. 23-4

***Netherhall**

Maryport

Grade II

Early C19

Built over medieval pele tower with mid and late Georgian additions and alterations. Extensive late C19 wings.

P 516-Seat of the Senhouse family was abandoned in the 1960s. Ruinous pele tower is all that is left as of 1979.

JMR 130- There is a large modern school in the grounds and the once beautiful setting is now a depressing mess.

CGT OP 4, 2007 p. 49-63-The garden (which survives the house which was demolished in the late 1970s) is still largely the derelict garden of Humphrey Senhouse IV. Unpretentious but formal garden of compartments of the first three Humphreys gave way to radical changes.



Desmond: J. Hort NS v.43 1901, 58, 59.

Nether Levens

Levens

Early C16

P 495-6-Owned by Dallam and hidden by a judicious clump of trees.

JMR 282-Part of the Dallam Tower estate.



***Netherwood Hotel (Formerly Blawith Cottage)**

Grange-over-Sands

Listed Grade II

Large house, now hotel. 1893. By Willink and Thicknesse. Snecked limestone with red sandstone dressings and slate roofs. Irregular plan, with an asymmetrical facade in a style of c1600.

Also listed, 2 garden follies-Although the garden buildings appear to date from before 1893 they are not shown on the 1st edition of the Six Inch Ordnance Survey Map, which was surveyed in the late 1840s.

P 373- Originally an arts and crafts house. It replaced an early C19 house called Blawith Cottage.



Blawith Cottage : old house



***Newbiggin Hall**

Temple Sowerby
CA10 1TB

Mid C15 with later alterations and additions.

Major and Mrs J H C Sawrey-Cookson

P 551- Castellated border house. Poultry house-cum-piggery (quite an architectural piece) and walled garden

JMR 282-the nicely planted park with its deciduous trees forms and arcadian oasis amidst the austere fell scenery all around.

CGT OP 1 2002, p. 20-51



Newby Hall

Newby

CA10 3EX

P 533- 1685. Set back behind a little formal walled garden with pollarded limes and C17 gatepiers.

Listed Grade 2. From the listing:

Large house, now subdivided. Large panel over front door has late C17 coat-of-arms of Nevinson family; later alterations.

Also: Gatepiers, forecourt walls and attached enclosure walling to east. West face of west side wall with 2 bee boles. Bonded to east end of forecourt front walling, approx 215 ft long and 6ft high, formerly part of enclosure walling of the garden and orchard of Newby Hall.

JMR 283-Until recently part of the Lowther estate but has been sold.

CGT OP 1 2002, p. 13-19



Newton Manor

Gosforth

1835 by Antony Benn Steward



Newton Manor

Newton Rigg

Penrith
CA11 0AH

University campus



North Field

NGS Garden 1955

Cannot trace

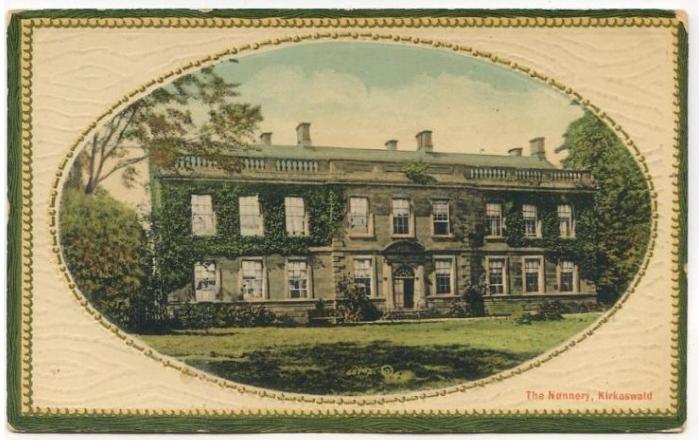
*The Nunnery

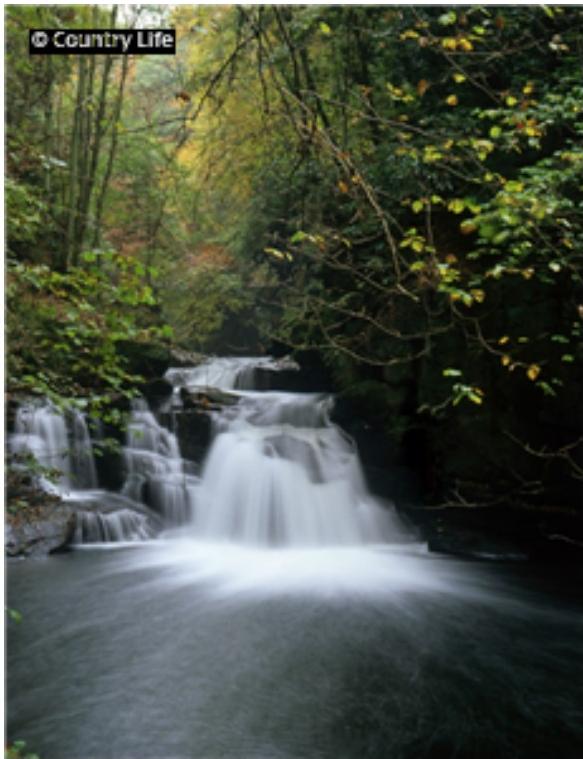
Kirkoswald

CA10 1EU

Walls partly Mid C13. Early example of the Picturesque style, 1770.

P 115- Present house rebuilt 1715 by Henry Aglionby. Castellated walk to the garden. The Nunnery walks. A landscaped promenade a little removed from the house, as at Stourhead, but very different in character. Dramatically engineered paths, vertiginous steps and viewing platforms capitalize on the antics of little River Croglin in its efforts to break through a band of harder rock. 'The rocks excite the struggling stream to tenfold fury, who with difficulty pushes his waters through an horrible fissure, and forms a **cascade**...The over-arching cliffs and solemn shaded reverberate the roar in a manner truly tremendous.' (Richard Warner, *A Tour a Northern Counties of England*). Having created a series of waterfalls and scooped-out hollows, the Croglin falls, exhausted, into the broad and beautiful Eden. Nature dictates: there is no attempt at imposing a design, no embellishments or artificial aids to contemplation, except a small summerhouse.





Nunnery Walks, Country Life
CL 2000, Nov 23, p. 60.
Hutchinson, History of Cumberland, 1774.

***Nunwick Hall**
Great Salkeld
CA11 9LN
Grade II
1892
Mr M H and Dr J A Thompson
P 384- 1892 by Ferguson.
JMR 131-C18 gatepiers survive from the previous house.



CL 29 July, 1999 p. 74-7

***Oakland Hall**
Windermere

LA23 1SA

P 691- by J S Crowther 1855. Has Mawson garden.



The Oaks

Dalston

Grade II

early or mid C17



The Oaks

Millom

JMR 131-An older house enlarged by the Postelthwaites C19. Robert Postelthwaite unwisely employed Branwell Bronte as tutor to his sons with disastrous results and soon sacked him.



The Oaks, Millom

***The Old Rectory**

Caldbeck

CA7 8DP

Built on site of older rectory for Pynson Wilmot, 1765-1789 with early C19 extension.

Grade II (also garden wall listed as Grade II)

P 211- Gentlemanly house of 1785.

Mrs Anne Cartmell



Cumbria Life, Nov. 2009, p. 82-8.

The Old Rectory

Greystoke

In 5 acres

Grade II listed

Early C19 with mid C19 extension.

Sold 2010 £1.1m



Orchard House

Gilsland

Grade II

Late C18 with early C19 extensions

Formerly hotel, now flats

P 363-Early C19 spa accommodation, originally several houses.



Ormathwaite Hall

Ormathwaite

Keswick

Early C18 with late C18 additions for the Brownrigg family.

For Sale Carter Jonas, £3m

JMR 132-In a superb position with magnificent views of the Cumbrian mountains.



Ormside Hall

Ormside

CA16 6EJ

P 558- C14. The walled gardens are modern.



Orthwaite Hall

Bassenthwaite

1675

Grade II*

P 147-Inscribed CR 1675 (Christopher Richmond of Highhead)



Orton Hall

Orton

Penrith

CA10 3RF

P 561- Late C18 house for Dr Richard Burton, the antiquary. In 1905 the Rev Sidney Swann refaced the front and extended it. He also built a flying machine in 1910 and tested it at Maulds Meaburn Hall.



Orton Park

Orton

P 560-Unusual building of the 1830s for Sir Wastel Brisco. Lodge dated 1839. JMR 132-A Grecian mansion of 1839 formerly the seat of the Thompson and Watson families.



***Overwater Hall (formerly Whitefield House)**

Ireby

CA7 1HH

P 147- Now Hotel. Originally (c1810) named Whitefield after the builder Mr Gaff's hometown in Lancashire.

JMR 142-The house was built 1805, and enlarged c1815.

According to Jollie's Cumberland Guide and Directory, the first owner of a house on this site was a Mr Gaff. The 1811 edition of the guide contains the following entry:

"Overwater is about half a mile in length and one fourth in breadth, situated between Binsey and Caldbeck fells. Its situation is naked, but Mr Gaff of Whitefield has erected a pleasant seat in the neighbourhood, reared numerous plantations, and has otherwise adorned and beautified the country around".

It is not clear how long Mr Gaff lived here. We do know, however, that by 1814 the house had passed into the hands of new owners.



***Park House**

Barton
LA6 2LG
Visited by CGT



CL 2005, April 28, p. 111 (in property for sale section).

Parrock Cross

Cleabarrow Tarn (off B5284)
Windermere
NGS Garden 1983

***Patterdale Hall**

Glenridding
CA11 0PT

P 563- Patterdale. Overlooking Ullswater. The Mounseys were known as kings of Patterdale, and the house was known as the Palace. 1677. Elaborately terraced gardens with exotic planting. Bought from the Mounseys by John Marshall, 1823 for £10,750.

JMR 284-The "Palace of Patterdale". The house is of C17 origin. Rebuilt by John Mounsey "King of Patterdale" a nickname earned by his ancestor's successful defence of Patterdale against the Scots.

Nesfield garden (Shirley Rose Evans Phd thesis)



Pelham House

Calder Bridge

Grade II*

1780

P 217- with lodges



Petterill Green

Hesket

Grade II

Early C19



Petterill Green

Plumtree Hall

Heversham

P 408- For Joseph Braithwaite of Kendal. Attributed to Francis Webster.

Listed Grade II:

House, now Old Persons' Home. c1820 with later alterations and additions.

From: <http://www.heversham.org/sisson.html>

Plumtree Hall was built c.1815 and was a private house until 1971, latterly the home of the Watson family who were much involved in helping village activities and opened the grounds for garden fetes in aid of charities.



Preston Patrick Hall

Preston Patrick

Grade II*

Probably late C14

P 581-2-



***Priory Hotel (aka The Priory)**

Rayrigg Road

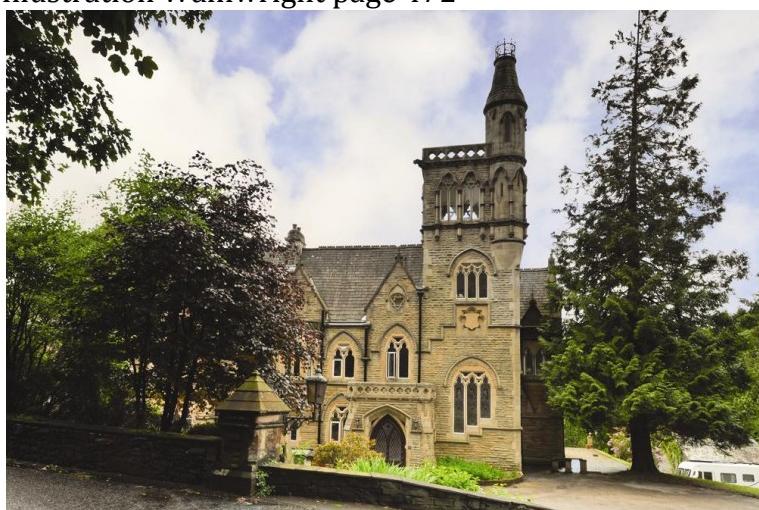
Windermere

P 692- 1869 for William Carver of Manchester. Dec Gothic in imported golden sandstone. Prominent belvedere tower with oriel and Rapunzel turret.

"Set in 6 acres of magnificent gardens overlooking Lake Windermere"

JMR 284-A flamboyant Decorated Gothic house.

Illustration Wainwright page 472



***Priory Park**
Ulverston
LA12 9QG
Now Oxley Developments site
NGS garden 1937



Prizet House
Kendal
Victorian House in parkland with entrance lodge



Quarry Garth
Windermere
LA23 1LF



CL 2004, June 10, p. 142. Notice of sale; 'In 8.5 acres of parkland garden and woodland, £2m'.

***Quarry Hill**

Mealsgate

CA7 1AE

Visited by Cumbria Gardens Trust



Cumbria Life, April 2003, p. 42-9; Oct 2012, p. 24-7.

***Rampsbeck Country House Hotel**

Ullswater

CA11 0LP

C18

John Brooksbank





Cumbria Life, Nov. 2013, p. 93-7.

***Rayrigg Hall**

Windermere

LA23 1BW

P 693- C17 and C18. This is as grand as Lake District houses got before the influx of Manchester money. The seat of the Philipsons who sold it to the Flemings in 1735. William Wilberforce took a 7-year lease in 1790 and did much of his writing here. Bought by Pattinson in 1913, who built sub-Arts and Crafts houses on the estate. Gazebo in the walled garden.

JMR 285-Anciently a seat of the Stricklands. The house has long been a farm.

Wm Wilberforce took a lease 1780-88. Geo. Henry Pattinson bought the estate in 1913.

CGT OP 5, 2012 p. 29-40-Summary of the last few centuries, highlighting the small, yet important changes.



From a watercolour by Arthur Tucker, published by Chatto and Windus, London, 1911.

Cumbria Life, Sept. 2013, p. 60.

Red How

Lamplugh

A new dwelling was built in 1822 with two lodges occupied by the Dickinson family continuously since 1759. No image found. Garden visited by Cumbria Gardens Trust.

Reston Hall

Hugill

Staveley

Listed Grade II*

Dated 1743

P 420- Originally Leghorn Hall. Plain seven-bay front with sashes, which is quite progressive for the Lake District proper.

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-34409125.html>



CL 8 August 1991, p. 42-5.

Rheda Hall

Frizington

House demolished

Late C19

P 352-main house of 1881-83. The office court survives.



Ribton Hall

Camerton

Demolished

Originally C17



Rickerby House

Carlisle

CA3 9AA

P 266- 1835 for George Head Head (sic), probably by Christopher Hodgson.
Doric lodge, with Tudor outbuildings.



***Rigmaden Park**

Mansergh

LA6 2ET

Grade II

P 512- Wonderfully sited, severely Greek, by Francis and George Webster 1825-8 for Christopher Wilson. Gutted 1948, now rebuilt. Walled garden.

JMR 285-The dark ashlar shell remains of the noble Grecian house. The beautiful park with pectacular views over the Lune Valley survives and the estate still belongs to the Wilsons who live in a smaller house nearby which has been expanded out of an entrance lodge.



CL 10 June 2004, p. 128-31.

***Rose Castle**

Dalston

CA5 7BZ

Grade I

Probably C18 over earlier C13 castle

Claire Hexter

P 589- residence of the bishops of Carlisle. Successive bishops have gone in for gardening in a big way, including a rose garden and terracing by Joseph Paxton for Bishop Percy. A long line of redwoods leads towards Carlisle, passing Rickman's home farm and a small square dovecote.

JMR 134-5-When Bishop Lyttleton was at Rose Castle, Horace Walpole suggested in 1763 that he should "change it for Farnham or Hartlebury Castles – to these Pitt and I can come with our Gothic trowels".

Gardens soon to be restored at vast expense.

CGT OP 5, 2012 p. 83-90-The gardens surrounding the castle do not seek to dazzle or impress and are all the more appealing for that. Dutch garden

attributed to Joseph Paxton now gone, which is perhaps significant as its grand nature would have been out of place. Interesting transformation



Desmond: W Hutchinson History of Cumberland, v.2 1794 433, 438.

Jefferson, Carlisle Antiquities, p. 371-83.

CL 23 Nov. 1989 p. 70-74; 22 June 2000 p. 134-9; 14 Sept. 2011, p. 90.

Cumbria Life Dec. 2009, p. 34-9; Dec. 2013, p. 46-9.

Rosehill (or Rose Hill)

Moresby

Late C18

Grade II*

P 531-Quite a distinguished late C18 house.



Rosehill (or Rose Hill)

Scotby

Early C19

Gardens laid out by Joseph Major of Leeds, 1848

P 608- 1833-35, converted to an old people's home 1980-81



Roseneath

Moresby

Early C19 classical house

Formerly seat of Lowthers, now a hotel



Rothay Holme (now Ambleside Lodge)

Ambleside

1854 by Waterhouse

P 102-now called Ambleside Lodge. A substantial villa for Elizabeth Head.



Rothay Holme

Rothersyke House

Egremont

mid C19 (dated 1862)



***Roundhill**

Easedale

<http://www.freewebs.com/roundhill/roundhill.html->

The Rock Garden at Roundhill was constructed between 1929 and 1935 by James Wilson, the owner and son of John Wilson who ran the local building firm at Field Side, Grasmere. They built the house and many others in the locality. The design, planting and propagating of Alpines was done by a Mr Charles Henry Schill (Harry). 3 years after Roundhill first opened as a Guest House he rented the front portion of the house paying for full board whilst devoting himself to the creation of the Rock Garden.



Cumbria Life, Feb 2004, p. 42-9.

Roundthorn Hotel

Penrith

CA11 8SJ

Grade II

Circa 1830



Rowrah Hall

Rowrah
CA26 3XH

P 114- Arcledon, 1703 by the Skelton family. Walled garden with rusticated gatepiers.

**Rusland Hall**

Colton
Grade II
Late C17 or early C18



***Rydal Hall**

Ambleside

LA22 9LX

Grade II*

C16 core

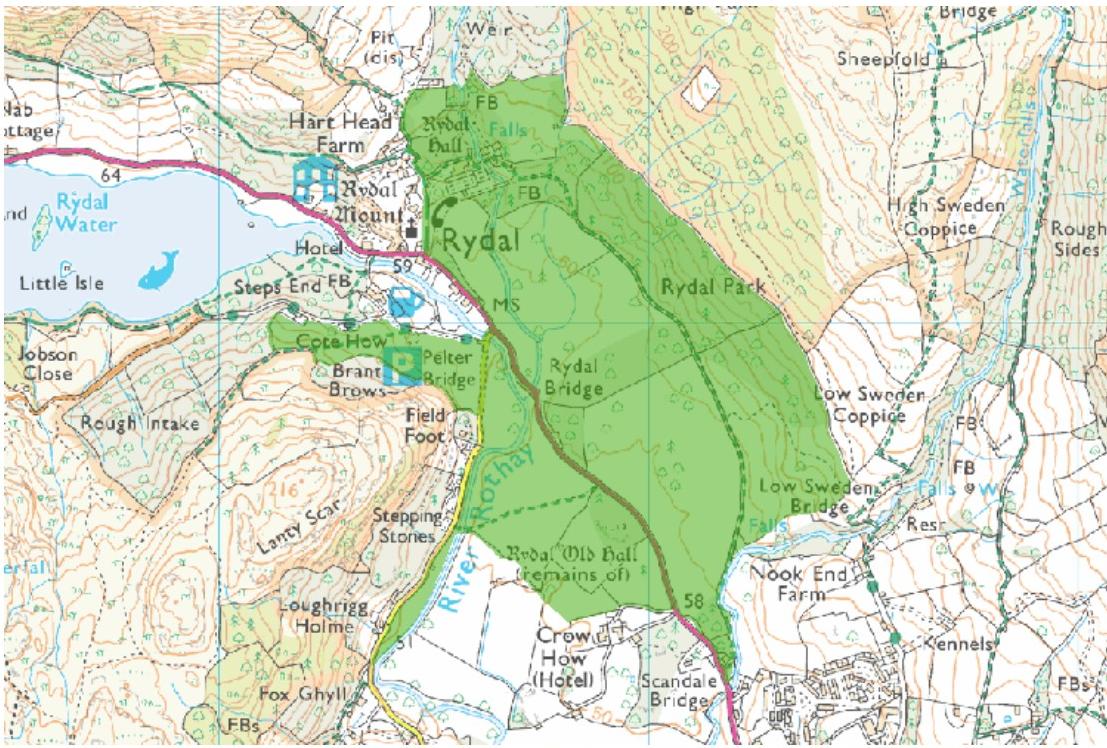
Diocese of Carlisle

P 594- The gardens and park were improved in the late C17 by Sir Daniel Fleming for the sake of the view, and in 1669 he built the little grot or viewing house, with a big window to frame a perfectly composed view of the falls- an early, if not the very first, instance of such sensibility. 'Here nature has performed everything in little that she usually executes on the largest scale', wrote William Mason in 1775. Thomas Mawson remade the garden in 1909. Influenced no doubt by Blomfield's 'The Formal Garden in England' (1892) and having visited Italy in 1905, he imposed Italianate straight lines and symmetry: a painful contrast with the wildness of the falls. The concrete balustrading, steps and urns disintegrated ungracefully, necessitating vastly expensive restoration in 2006. In 2007-8 a hydro-electric turbine was installed which will make the site carbon-neutral, but emasculate the falls. Truly there is no such thing as a free lunch.

JMR-285-6-Superb Italianate gardens, designed by Mawson and paid for, it was rumoured, by selling a couple of Romneys. Now a conference centre of the Diocese of Carlisle.

CGT OP 5, 2012 p. 60-7-Pre-Mawson landscape improvements by Sir Daniel Fleming probably defined much of the parkland and tree planting seen today. A small romantic stone Grot or Viewing House survives today and is described as an enchanting feature.





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000671>

Grade II*

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Immediately to the south of the Hall there are formal terraced gardens designed by Thomas Mawson (1861-1933) c 1909 (both terraces, balustrading and steps listed grade II*). A terraced walk, balustraded on its outer edge, runs along the south front of the Hall and gives views to the south over the parkland. Lake Windermere, partially obscured by mature trees beyond the parkland, can be seen in the distance. A central double staircase of stone and concrete leads down to a wider, secondary terrace. This is bounded on the east, west and south sides by low walls which are surmounted by lengths of balustrading between plinths as shown on photographs of 1911 (Holme 1911). At the foot of the staircase from the upper terrace a paved walk runs south to a central circular lily pond and then continues to the edge of the lower terrace. On each side there is a rectangular lawn with a central circular bed and shaped beds at the corners edged by clipped box hedges, much as shown on photographs of 1911 (*ibid*), at which time the lawns were also edged by box hedges. A perimeter walk leads around the lawns, and on the north side of the terrace, against a retaining wall, there are deep beds for herbaceous borders, with concrete edging. Midway between the staircase and the edge of the garden on each side there are shelters set into the beds against the stone retaining walls. These have a bench seat flanked by paired concrete Tuscan columns linked by wooden pergola supports. There are matching opposed shelters set into the wall on the south side of the terrace.

On the southern edge of the second terrace there are gates leading to a second double staircase, which is aligned with the first staircase and Hall front. This descends on each side of a recess which has a bowed front supported by Tuscan columns, mirroring the front of the Hall. On the top is a miniature circular temple with Tuscan columns. There is a paved area in front of the recess and a staircase descends from this level down the slope in two stages. On each side the ground is

ramped and planted with ornamental shrubs. The area occupied by the upper and lower terrace conforms broadly with a rectangular area marked 'Garden' on the estate map of 1770, and the area is shown on the 1897 OS map as two terraces linked by a central staircase.

On the east side of these gardens is an area known as the Croquet Lawn. This is reached from a ramped walkway leading down from the top terrace, and also from a set of stone and concrete steps which lead down from the lower terrace. The lawn is square with perimeter paths, and on the east side there is a garden shelter of the same design as those on the lower terrace, but of larger size. This area is bounded by a balustraded wall and there are views of Rydal Beck which runs through a gorge immediately to the east.

To the north of the Hall there is an area of woodland occupying an area called Higher Orchard on the estate map of 1770, with paths leading through it. This is marked 'shrubbery and wood' on an estate map of 1840. An icehouse (C18, listed grade II*), is situated in the woodland c 70m north of the Hall and a game larder (C17, listed grade II*) stands on the eastern edge of the woodland beside Rydal Beck, c 50m north-east of the Hall.

Between the Hall and farmyard there is a bridge across Rydal Beck built by Sir Daniel Fleming in 1682, which probably replaced a wooden structure.

Immediately south of this the Beck descends as a waterfall, called Low Falls, into a plunge pool and continues through a gorge, which frames the falls and casts shade upon the scene. At the edge of the water, c 100m south-east of the Hall, there is a small building called the Grotto (listed grade II*), built by Sir Daniel Fleming in 1668-9, who referred to it as the 'Grot' and 'my Grott-House'. It is a simple stone building with a door on the south side and a large window on the north side giving a view of the waterfall, the plunge pool and the bridge above it. The interior was originally panelled, and Fleming's accounts show that the cost of panelling and glazing amounted to more than the cost of the rest of the building. An account of it was written in 1692 by Rev Thomas Machell, who described it as 'a little grotto...[for] retirement' and the view of the fall from it as 'very surprising' (TAMS 1980, 49). Fleming had the scene from the window painted in 1682.

The area became a popular attraction in the later C18, and an anonymous account written in 1786 suggests that the visitor was led along a route to the summerhouse in such a way that the view of the waterfall was not visible until the door was opened, revealing it framed by the window in the opposite wall.

The view from this spot was commended by Thomas Gray in his Journal of 1769 and by William Gilpin in 1786, amongst many others. The scene was described in verse in 1794 by William Wordsworth in *An Evening Walk*, and the falls were painted by Joseph Wright of Derby in 1795. The scene has been described as 'a beau ideal of romantic and Picturesque scenery' (Andrews 1989).

PARK Parkland extends to the east and south of the Hall. It is separated from the gardens by a cast-iron fence to the south of the terraced garden and by C20 fencing east of this. The land falls steeply from the eastern boundary and levels out as the A591 is approached. There are a number of knolls and hillocks planted

with trees, and mature trees are scattered throughout the park. On the west side of the A591, in the south-west corner of the park, a wooded hill called Old Hall Hill was the site of a hunting lodge of medieval date. There is gentler land on the west side of the park alongside the banks of the Rothay, which contrasts with the rocky cliffs of Lanty Scar overlooking this part of the site. The 1770 estate map shows that parkland then occupied the eastern and northern part of the site, covering an area called High Park to the north and east of the present park boundary, outside the registered area. At this time the area south and west of the Hall was divided into fields and orchards; it is shown on the 1840 estate map as parkland.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 100m north of the Hall and is shown on the 1840 map. It is divided from the woodland immediately north of the Hall by a low stone wall, with a gateway at the head of a path through the woods. A high stone wall runs along the western and northern side, and there is a blocked doorway in the west wall which led to a path running behind the wall. The garden is now rough pasture; it is shown divided into irregular sub-rectangular areas on the 1859 OS map, and on the 1897 edition glasshouses are shown against the inner face of the northern wall, and small buildings against its outer face.

REFERENCES T Gray, Journal in the Lakes (1769), quoted in Andrews (1989); W Gilpin, Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, Made in the year 1772 (1786), quoted in Andrews (1989); Anon, Journal of a Tour thro' Westmorland and Cumberland (1786), quoted in Andrews (1989); J Budworth, A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes in Westmorland, Lancashire and Cumberland (1792), quoted in Andrews (1989); C Holme, Gardens of England in Northern Counties (1911), pls 109-10; N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland (1967), p 286; **Thomas H Mawson, (University of Lancaster 1976), p 62; Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc 80 (New Series), (1980), pp 113-29; Trans Ancient Monuments Soc 24 (New Series), (1980), pp 49-56; Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc 84 (New Series), (1984), p 145; M Andrews, The Search for the Picturesque (1989), pp 171-2; Guide to the Garden at Rydal Mount (nd, c 1995)**

Maps Thomas Goss, Estate map, 1770 Estate map, 1840 OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1859 2nd edition published 1920 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857-60 2nd edition published 1897

Description written: August 1997 Amended: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH
Edited: March 1999

Desmond: C Holme, Gardens of England 1911, pls 109-10; **Beard, Mawson, 62 CL 5 Nov. 2008, p. 72-5.**
Cumbria Life, Feb. 2005, p. 66-71; Sept. 2011, p. 90-93.

*Rydal Mount

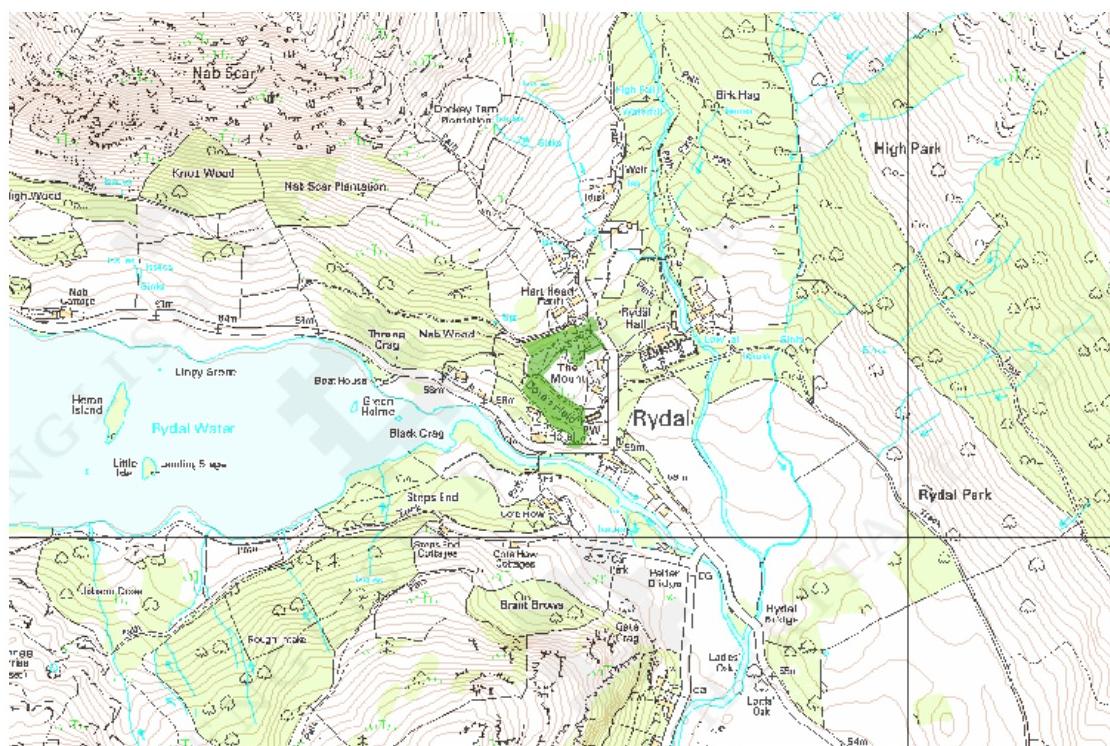
Eskdale, LA22 9LU

Grade I

C16

Mr and Mrs Don Richards

P 595- Wordsworth's home from 1813 until death in 1850. The garden is Wordsworth's creation. His disapproval of the exotic trees planted by the Flemings round Rydal Hall almost led to his eviction. He used the garden's given features. The mount in front was emphasized with steps, concentric paths and planting, the steepest bit at the side terraced into a series of not-too-formal walks.



Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000672>

Writing

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The garden at Rydal Mount is situated to the south and west of the house. It is characterised by the sloping terrain and by

terraces running from east to west on the steepest part of the site, to the north. The terraces give way to a series of areas to the south of differing levels of formality, though the whole is executed from roughly finished local materials. Wordsworth was influenced by Uvedale Price, and the principle of creating a transitional effect from the formal and artificial around the house to the landscape beyond is put into practise at Rydal.

Immediately south of the house is a semicircular gravelled area, from which paths lead off. On the southern edge of this area stone steps lead down to an irregular U-shaped area which is walled. On the inner side of the western wall there are pet graves of early C20 date. A mound called The Mount occupies the centre of this area and a path lined with a mixed hedge of box, laurel and beech leads up to a viewing platform from which Lake Windermere can be seen in the far distance to the south. The origin of this feature is unclear; some sources identify it as the site of a beacon of early medieval date (guidebook) while John Knott is thought to have laid it out in approximately its present form (Murdoch 1984). A C19 photograph shows the stone steps and part of The Mount much as they appear today.

A path leads westwards from the north-west corner of The Mount enclosure and joins with a path leading down from the gravelled area. These paths divide and form a perimeter path around a grassed area, in the shape of an inverted D, called the Main Lawn. The ground continues to slope downwards to the west and paths lead from the Main Lawn down to a formal rectangular area called the Croquet Lawn, c 70m south-west of the house. The general disposition of this part of the garden is suggested on the 1st edition OS map surveyed 1859, but the Croquet Lawn is not shown. The west side of the garden is wooded and paths lead down the slope past several artificial rock pools formed from a spring running south-west through this part of the site.

On the northern side of the site there are terraced walks reached from stone steps leading up from the north-west side of the house. The terraces are defined by rubble retaining walls with slates laid flat along the top. The higher (northernmost) terrace is divided into two parts; that nearest the house called Sloping Terrace was probably laid out by John Knott and was extant when Wordsworth arrived. It is divided from its continuation, Far Terrace, by a simple rustic summerhouse. Running parallel and to the south is Isabella's Terrace, closest to the house, which is divided from its continuation, Dora's Terrace, by stone steps leading down the slope from the summerhouse. Dora's Terrace was restored in 1994. At the north-western edge of the garden stone steps connect the terraced walks and lead down, southwards, to join with paths leading through the woodland on the west side of the site. Views through the trees of Rydal Water, c 300m to the west, can be obtained from the west side of the garden. J C Loudon visited the gardens in 1831 and wrote: 'Rydal Mount is a pastoral cottage, many of the walks being of turf. There is a terrace walk, with some scraps of natural rockwork planted by art; and displaying at the same time the taste of the painter in the arrangement of the colours, and the science of the botanist in choosing the plants' (Loudon 1988, 80).

A gateway, now (1997) blocked, leads from the south side of the Main Lawn, c 100m south-west of the house, into a field, called Dora's Field, which the poet bought for his daughter in 1826. It is of irregular shape and has a perimeter path and other paths leading through it, including one which links the gateway from the garden to the gateway in the churchyard wall. There is woodland on the northern boundary where a stone wall divides it from private gardens to the north. Wordsworth records in 1830 that he was 'making a Green Terrace that commands a beautiful view over our two lakes Rydal and Windermere' in the field. These views are partially obscured by mature trees to the south and west. Wordsworth planted the slopes of the field with daffodils in memory of Dora, who died in 1847.

REFERENCES

J Murdoch, The Discovery of the Lake District, (Victoria and Albert Museum Catalogue 1984), pp 83-7 B Elliott, Victorian Gardens (1986), pp 26-7 J C Loudon, In Search of English Gardens (1988), pp 80-1 Guide to the Garden at Rydal Mount, (nd, c 1995)

Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1859 2nd edition published 1920 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857-60 2nd edition published 1897

Description written: August 1997 Amended: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999

CL 3 May 1984, p. 1240-2; CL 7 May 2008, p. 110-3.

Salkeld Hall

Little Salkeld

Grade II*

Late C16 incorporating earlier walls



***Scaleby Castle**

Scaleby

Carlisle

Grade I

Probably late C13 with alterations and additions in C15, late C16, late C17 (for William Gilpin), and 1838.

P 604

JMR 136-This was the family home of William Gilpin, high priest of the Picturesque, and “in his later imaginary landscapes it appeared as the prototype of the romantic ruin. So it seems appropriate that the earliest drawings of William Gilpin should be of Scaleby Castle”.

Lord and Lady Henley.

Opens under the Red Cross scheme.



Jefferson, Carlisle Antiquities, p. 383-7.

Scaleby Hall

Scaleby

Grade II

1834

P 607-for Henry Farrer



Scales Hall

Skelton

Grade I

Late C15 or early C16 with C17 and C19 a&a.

Belonged to the Brougham family.

P 607-08- Very isolated in flat country. Pretty gatehouse.



Cumbria Life Feb. 2006, p. 90-1.

Scalesceugh

Wreay

Grade II

From the listing: Country house now residential home

1746 and 1913-14, later house by Alexander N Paterson of Glasgow, for John R Harrison.

A large country house built in 1913-14, in Neo-Georgian style with strong vernacular influences, it survives in remarkably good and original condition with an unaltered exterior and a good level of survival of internal features of very high quality. It represents the very latest flowering of the country house tradition in England.

P 707-08



Seascale Hall

Seascale

Grade II

c1710 with C19 north range.

P 609



Seaton Hall

Bootle

Grade II*

nunnery founded c1190, house C16 with C19 restorations

P 160-



Sebergham Castle

Sebergham

Grade II

Late C18

P 611



See Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, new series, xii, p201.

Sebergham Hall

Sebergham

Grade II*

Late C17

P 611- Good late C17 façade of Tullie House type.



***Sedgwick House**

Kendal
LA8 0JX

P 541- Natland, by Paley and Austin 1868-9 for W H Wakefield. Parkland with cast-iron rail in front.

NGS Founder Garden

From <http://www.visitcumbria.com/sl/sedgwick/>

Sedgwick House was built in 1868 by Paley and Austin for William Henry Wakefield.

The Wakefield family owned one of the many gun powder works in Cumbria, this one near to the river Kent. The current house is a replacement for the original house built by John Wakefield I, great grand father to William Henry Wakefield. The house was requisitioned by the Government during the second world war and the surrounding lands used as barracks, armament stores and a munitions stores, was in use as a school from 1945 to 1987, and from 1987 onwards has been private flats.



CL 1990, April 26, p. 59 (mistaken reference)

GC 1874, p. 484-6

***Sharrow Bay Hotel**

Lake Ullswater
Glenridding
CA10 2LZ

1840s



***Shaw End**

Whinfell

P 563- Patton Bridge. 1796-1802 by Francis Webster and William Holme for Arthur Shepherd. Ha-ha allows an august outlook. House, stables, bridges, drive and garden walls cost Shepherd £3,735.

JMR 286-In a beautiful setting with the Lake District mountains visible in the distance.





Stables at Shaw End.

***Shrublands**

Windermere

LA23 2LA

P 694- was designed by Mawson for his brother Robert opposite the nursery
(now Windermere social club.)

Mawson garden 1902.



Holme, Gardens of England, plates CXIV-CXVII

***Silverholme**

Graythwaite Estate
LA12 8BA

P 380- or Graythwaite New Hall. A house with a view with all the hallmarks of George Webster.

JMR 237-Magnificent views over Windermere.

From: <http://www.cumbriacrack.com/2012/12/03/restored-georgian-gem-throws-open-its-doors/>

People living and working around Silverholme Manor, on the western shore of Lake Windermere, have been treated to an exclusive first glimpse of this newly restored – but little known – luxury property. Built in 1820, Silverholme was formerly the home of pioneer seaplane builder Oscar Theodor Gnosspelius, who designed and flew one of the first planes to take off from a body of water in the UK – a feat he achieved on Lake Windermere in February 1912. Gnosspelius was later also immortalised as the character of Squashy Hat in Arthur Ransome's sixth Swallows and Amazons book, Pigeon Post.

The listed Georgian Manor on the western shore of Windermere near Newby Bridge is part of the private 5,000 acre Graythwaite estate, and has just undergone a major facelift to transform it into a luxury venue for large family holidays, house parties, weddings and corporate retreats.



Cumbria Life May 2013 p. 86-93.

***Silverhowe**

Grasmere

c1798, originally single-storey, later enlarged.

P 377- low and unobtrusive like Elleray. William Gell. Vertiginous garden and a little Gothick grot with patterned pebble floor, overlooking the croquet lawn.
No image found.

***Sizergh Castle**

nr Kendal

LA8 8AE

Grade I

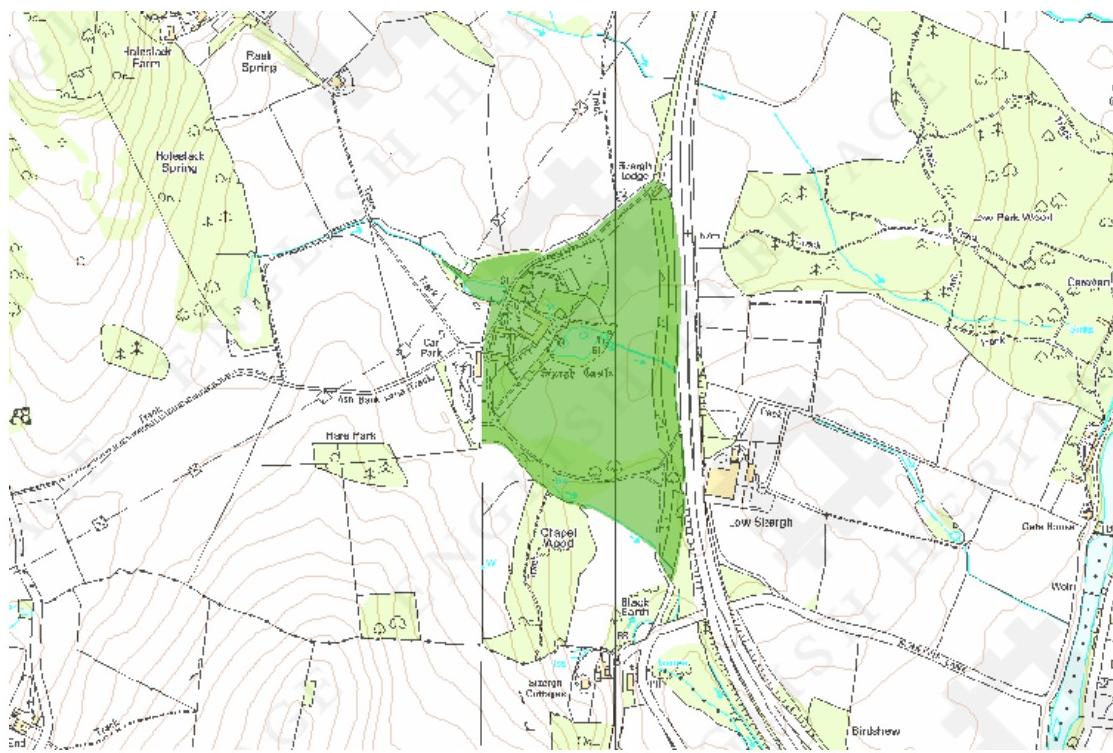
C15

NT

P 619- The rock garden, all water-worn limestone, was made by T R Hayes and Sons of Ambleside in 1926-8 for Sir Gerald Hornyold-Strickland and his wife Margaret. The designer is thought to have been Charles Henry Wearing.

JMR 286-8-





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000673>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens are on the north, east, and south sides of the Castle. The garden on the south side of the building is enclosed on the west and south sides by walls. The western wall, called the Hot Wall, is of brick, and the southern wall is of stone. A terraced walk, reached from an entrance in the south side of the Castle, runs along the Hot Wall and terminates at an arched garden shelter (probably C18, listed grade II) c 70m south of the Castle. The ground sweeps down eastwards from the terraced walk as a grassy bank. The southern wall has at its east end a pair of gate piers which form a secondary entrance to the Castle and lie c 100m south-east of it.

The second, lower terraced walk leads north-eastwards from the entrance gate piers, and continues along the Castle's east front. A flight of steps, which widens as it approaches ground level to give an exaggerated appearance of depth, leads down to the top of the terrace from a first-floor walkway on the east front. This feature forms a focus for the gardens on this side of the Castle, and a further flight of steps leads down the terrace to a bastion projecting into a lake situated at the base of the terraces. The bastion is walled and photographs of c 1926 (private collection) show that the walls were crenellated at that time and that there was a fountain in the centre. The terrace steps, lake and bastion were laid out by T Hayes & Son in 1926, replacing a ramped grass walkway, aligned with the steps from the Castle, which led down the slope to the semicircular bowed edge of a ha-ha or fence running along the base of the terrace. This is illustrated on a view by Buckler of 1822 (guidebook) and conforms with what is shown on the 1857 OS map and on undated postcard views probably of the early C20 (private collection).

At the base of the lakeside steps a walkway leads north and south along the edge of the lake, forming, with the bastion, a formal edge which gives way to informality as the lakeside curves away in a naturalistic manner. There is a small island in the northern part of the lake. The northern lakeside walk terminates at a stone wall with a door in it which is shown leading to a small building, possibly a boathouse, on photographs of mid C20 date (private collection). The wall runs westwards to the top of the terrace and returns for a distance of c 10m along the edge of the terraced walk. In the angle of the walls is a building used for storage, which can also be reached from the other (northern) side of the wall where the ground drops away and there is a basement storey with windows and a door. This feature may be the remains of a wall and building shown in approximately this position, c 20m east of the Castle, in the 1822 view.

Immediately to the south of the southern lakeside walk is a levelled area separated from the terraced walk above by a stone retaining wall. This is called the Dutch Garden and was laid out by Hayes & Son in 1926. A pavilion situated c 100m south-west of the Castle faces north along the terrace at the head of a walled enclosure c 50m long. The ground within steps down in three stages, marked by grass banks, and at the northern end a flight of stone steps leads up to the top of the terrace and down to connect with the lakeside walk. Photographs of c 1926 (private collection) show that this garden had a central paved pathway lined with rectangular formal beds. The grass banks mark the position of walls which divided the garden into compartments. Correspondence dated 23 September 1926 mentions an estimate from Hayes of £2250 for 'making a Formal Dutch Garden at Sizergh Castle' (private collection). The figure quoted and absence of reference to the lake and fountain suggests that the sum would have covered all the works on this side of the garden.

A garden has been created (late C20) in the area immediately south of the entrance gate piers at the garden (north) end of the main drive, where the truncated end of the drive survives. This area is now enclosed with walls and hedges forming a triangular plot known as the Rose Garden. The line of the drive has been newly (1990s) planted with a yew avenue, replacing a beech avenue extant in the 1940s which was itself replaced first by limes then by rowans.

On the north side of the Castle, in an area which forms a small valley, is a rock garden. This is surrounded by a crenellated stone wall on the south and east sides and is entered from an opening at the north end of the east terraced walk. It occupies an area of c 0.1ha and is formed from weatherworn local limestone slabs arranged in terraces, steps and banks which slope downwards from the highest point on the east side, which is wooded, to an area of pools and running water at the lowest point, in the centre of the area. The water runs through the garden from the west side and drains via a culvert into the lake. The garden was designed by a local architect called Waring and was laid out by Hayes & Son. A letter dated 25 September 1926 mentions an estimate of £1750 for creating the Rock Garden (private collection). The garden is planted with a collection of hardy ferns and dwarf conifers which was started in the 1920s. It replaced a walled orchard shown on the 1857 OS map.

Immediately north of the Rock Garden there is a grassed area bounded on the north side by a herbaceous border along the stone outer wall of the kitchen garden. To the north-east of the Rock Garden, c 70m north-east of the Castle, there are tennis courts and a pavilion. Both these areas are on the site of walled gardens shown on the 1857 map.

On the east side of the Rock Garden is an area enclosed by hedges with a grassy slope leading down to a walk overlooking the lake. On the north-east side of the lake, amongst the ornamental shrubs and trees planted on this side, is a C19 pump house.

On the west side of the Castle the drive from the north-east divides the Castle and stable courtyard from a large informal pond, c 40m north-west of the buildings. This was constructed in the early C20 to give a head of water for the supply to the Rock Garden and lake. Overlooking the pond on its north side is a bank planted with ornamental trees.

PARK There is open parkland with scattered mature trees on the north, east and south sides of the Castle. A shelter belt which runs along the whole of the eastern boundary with the A591 represents an extension of, and addition to, planting shown in this position on the 1857 OS map. There is also planting on the south-west side of the park, along the south and west side of the main drive. The south side of the park is divided from agricultural land by a substantial sunken fence.

The parkland is shown at approximately its present extent on the county map of 1770 when an avenue ran directly south from the Castle to the park boundary.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 100m north-east of the Castle. It consists of a walled triangular area with a gardener's house against the north wall, and the remains of bothies and boiler houses at the west end of the area. The gardener's house, which is shown on the 1857 OS map, appears to be a building of C18 date extended in the C20. There is a glasshouse at the west end of the garden and a free-standing Crital metal greenhouse of 1930s date. The west side of the garden area is used for propagation and cultivation and the east side is planted as an orchard, as shown on the 1857 OS map. There is currently (1997) a programme for replanting the orchard with varieties from a list of 1850. The 1857 map shows that the area of walled gardens was more extensive and included the whole of the area between the present garden and the north side of the Castle where the Rock Garden and tennis courts are now situated.

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Maps T Jeffreys, *The County of Westmorland, 1770* C & J Greenwood, *Map of the County of Westmorland, 1824* OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1858 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1857-60

Archival items Correspondence between Hayes & Son and Sir Gerald and Lady Strickland covering a period from 1926 to 1928; photographs and postcards (private collection)

Desmond: Official guide; J P Neale, Views 2nd series v.1 1824 GC I (1964?) 1864 537-38 GS Thomas Gardens of National Trust 1979 216-7 CL v.173, 1983, 768-70.

CL 1991, May 9, p. 63; 2 Oct. 1997, p. 42-5; 2000, June 22, p. 154

Cumbria Life, May 2009, p. 38-41; Oct. 2009, p. 103

TCWS 1888, Art. II, p. 48-74.

Skelwith Fold

Skelwith

C19 seat of the Marshall family

JMR 238-It used to be rumoured that the Marshalls had an estate in every valley in the Lake District but no branch of the family is still resident there. Now a caravan park.



***Skirsgill Park**

Penrith
CA11 0DH
Grade II
1795

P 575-Plain but generously scaled three-storey house for Hugh Parkin.
Remodelled in the 1840s for the Dents, opium traders helped found HSBC precursor.



Skirwith Abbey

Culgaith
Grade II
1774

P 626- A four-squared palladian house standing proudly on levels lawns.
From separate listing: Former **gardener's quarters**; late C18 with C20 alterations.



Smardale Hall

Waitby
Grade II*
C15 & C16



Solway House

Bowness-on-Solway
Hotel, now house.
1830
Grade II
P 164



Soulby Hall

Soulby
Kirkby Stephen

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald:

<http://www.cwherald.com/a/archive/soulby-hall-is-not-victorian.187363.html>

Sir, I would like, through your newspaper, to correct the inaccurate view of Douglas Birkbeck (Herald, 5th July) that Soulby Hall is a Victorian building. As the present owner I have possession of all the surviving deeds relating to the property which record the full history since 21st June, 1797, when occupancy of the hall, then known as Ill Croft, changed hands and when Sir John Chardin Musgrave was Lord of the Manor.

The date stone RI 1682 was located at an earlier entrance to the property around 1900 at which time the name changed. It may or may not be original to the property but there is considerable documentary and structural evidence to suggest that it does indeed date back to that era.

Apart from the addition of a front porch together with a relocated rear extension, the footprint of the property remains as originally built. A summer house in a rear field has gone and at different times two outbuildings were sold and now form the two adjoining residential properties to the north west. Yours etc,

JOHN HADAWAY
Soulby Hall, Soulby.



South Garth

Stanwix Rural

NGS Garden 1959

Mid-C18. Flemish bond brick walls, stone plinth course, coped gables, graduated slate roof, brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Entrance has moulded stone surround with later inserted plain fanlight, 6-panel door. Sash windows with glazing bars, flat brick arches and keystones. Steps up to entrance, with cellar door down steps to right. This was the original Crosby House, the present Crosby House is built to the rear and forms a separate listing.

Springfield

Bigrigg

1746

JMR 139- Victorianized house formerly owned by the Jeffersons.
Parkland estate with lodge house. Image not found.

Springfield (now Springfield Mansions)

Ulverston

Residence of R. Hannay Esq.

c1825

Grade II

Now flats.



Staffield Hall

Kirkoswald

Penrith

CA10 1EU

P 478- Red Victorian mansion of the Denman family, 1848, now flats.

JMR 139-Replaced an older house in 1848 set in a pretty landscape which was "improved" and planted by Richard Lowthian Ross (who inherited 1798 and sold out 1837).





Cumbria Life, Nov. 2011, p. 112-7.

***Stagshaw**

nr Ambleside

LA22 0HE

NT

P 102- created by the NT's agent Cuthbert Acland from 1957.



***Stanegarthside Hall (Now Stonegarthside Hall)**

Nicholforest

Grade II*

Original probably late C13 with wings dated 1682

P 556-557- Lonely, fierce-looking seat of the Forsters, restored 1969-70. Now let by the Vivat Trust. Wholly Scottish in character.



CL 26 June 2003, p. 90-5.

Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian Archaeological Society, new series, xxviii, pp389-392; lxi, pp169-201: ms by David Lockhart Smith (the present owner), Stanegarthside Hall, 1980.

Steelfield House (also Steelfield Hall)

Gosforth

P 370- For Sir Humphrey Senhouse, c. 1840. As Greek as it can be; even its gatepiers are sturdy Greek Doric columns- a rare conceit.



Stobars Hall
Kirkby Stephen
CA17 4HD
P 471- c1825 by George H Smith.



Stone Cross Mansion
Ulverston
LA12 7BG
P 653- Gargantuan pile of 1874 by J W Grundy of Ulverston for Miles Kennedy, ironmaster. Damaged by fire 2004, now derelict.



***Storrs Hall**

Windermere

LA23 3LG

P 176- Sir John Legard, 1795, extended by Joseph Gandy 1808-9 for John Bolton, Liverpool slaver. Francis Webster the clerk of works. Grounds with temple and park by John Webb.



CL 1991, Jan 10, p. 73.

Summer Grove

Hensingham

Demolished

C17 origin

The lodge and a portion of parkland survive



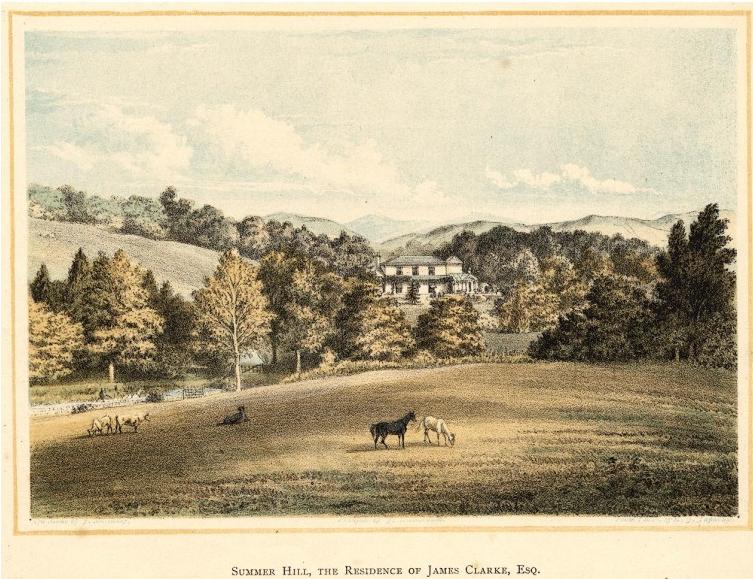
Summer Hill

Egton with Newland

Late C18

P 341- Minor late Georgian villa with interesting extension of c2006 by Francis Roberts Architects in modern-Regency manner.

NGS Garden 1948



***Summerlands Hall**

Kendal

NGS Founder Garden 1927

From: <http://www.lakeland-enterprise.co.uk/bootboys/bb13/bb1307.html>

Summerlands Hall was built in 1846 for the then Mayor of Kendal who, according to the BBC Your Paintings website might have been either Cornelious Nicholson, Mayor of Kendal (1845–1846) and author of "The Annals of Kendal" or Samuel Whineray, Mayor of Kendal (1845–1846 & 1848–1849).

A picture of each hangs in Kendal Town Hall where it ought be possible to unravel these seemingly contradictory attributions.



Nicholson

Later the Hall became a convalescent home for merchant seamen but was converted into private hands in the 1970s.

What the brochure failed to explain is that, to the believers, Summerlands is the Pinnacle of Human Spiritual Achievement which means that it is the highest

level, or sphere, of the afterlife we can hope to enter.



Swarthfield

Ullswater

NGS Garden 1955



Swarthmoor Hall

Ulverston

Grade II*

Early C17

JMR 244-It is the type of house that provided the inspiration for the late-C19 Lake District "Tudorbethan" style.



Tallentire Hall

Bridekirk

CA13 0PR

P 185- Classical house C1770. Extended in 1863 by William Browne, who also built the school opposite.

For sale £2.5m:

<http://www.castlesummersonwright.co.uk/downloads/brochure/36/tallantirehall.pdf>



***Tarn Bank**

Greysouthen

Grade II

Early C19

Home of Isaac Fletcher, JP, FRS, MP (1827-79) was an astronomer, and built in the grounds a circular stone observatory with a dome revolving on wheels.



The observatory at Tarn Bank, featuring dome revolving on wheels



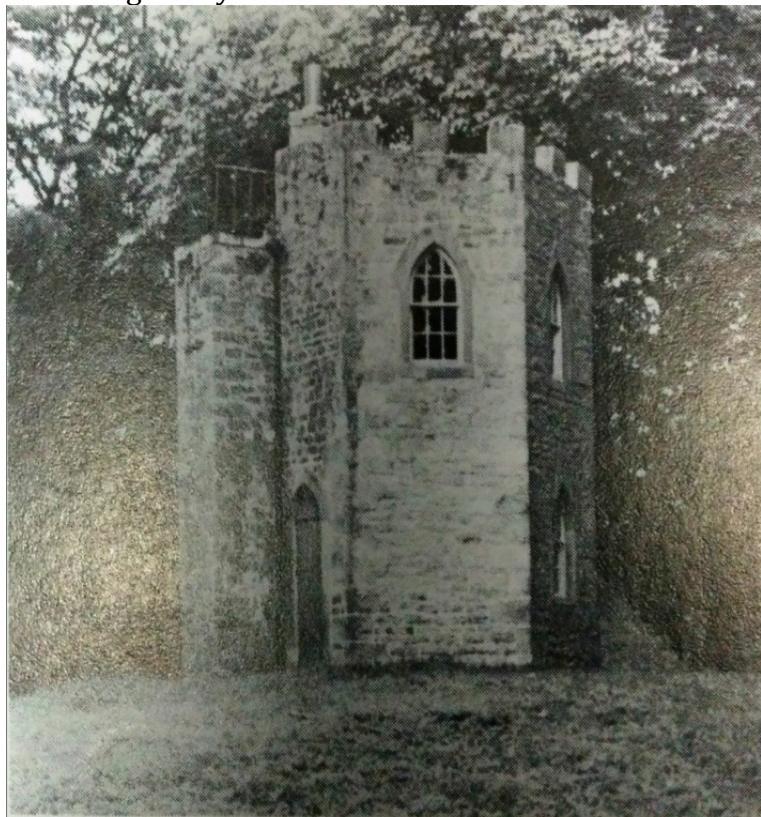
***Tarn Lodge (or House)**

Castle Carrock

P 276- 1807, for John Bell. Polygonal folly tower with an attached stair-turret on the hill



Tarn Lodge Folly



Tarn House : folly

***Tent Lodge**

Coniston
LA21 8AA

P 297- 1815 by George Smith. Painted by Turner 1818.

From Martineau: Tent Lodge, which is seen nestling in its garden at some elevation above the lake.



Terry Bank

Mansergh

Date Stone reads 'E.C. 1542-1910' for Edward Conder.

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-18031647.html>



Thackwood Nook

Dalston
CA5 7DT

P 584- Home of the Romantic dialect poet Susanna Blamire 1747-94, who comes across as a most attractive figure, blithe and vivacious. Back to back with a C1727 house is a Georgian one with a cantilever stair.

The Times, Re: Incendiaryism Dec. 07 1830:

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-TRIVIA-ENG/2007-04/1175696995>



***Tolson Hall**

Burneside

LA9 5SE

P 207- An older house was in 1638 made comfortable by Thomas Townson or Tolson, tobacco grinder. In 1750 it went Gothick.

JMR 290-Stands in the same park as Ellergreen. The castellated gateway to the park, 1750, was said to be copied from Lancaster Castle.

James Cropper residence.



Town End

Troutbeck

C17

P 641

National Trust



Townfoot

Bridge Lane, Troutbeck
LA23 1LB
C17
Mr and Mrs P J Renison



***Town Head**

Newby Bridge

Early C19

Grade II

From listing: Site has historic connections with ferry across Lake Windermere.
Magnificent upon shore of Lake Windermere.



***Tullie House**

Carlisle

CA3 8TP

Carlisle City Council

Grade I

House dated 1689, mid C18 a&a

P 246-7- Carlisle's premier and most influential house.

From: <http://www.tulliehouse.co.uk/award-winning-garden>

The 'Jacobean' Garden Tullie House was given a facelift in 1689. The garden in front of the main façade has been recently remodelled to reflect this. The planting contains modern varieties of plants that were grown in gardens in England in the 17th Century. **The 'Roman' Garden** Across the path from the Jacobean Garden is the Roman Garden. The plants here are modern varieties of those that would have been familiar to the Romans nearly 2000 years ago. Also on view are a number of stone objects that come from Roman sites in the area. **The Large Garden** Around the corner from the Jacobean and Roman gardens is the main garden area. The line of the Roman road to the south gate of the Roman fort is marked with a line of golden elms as well as a series of stone drain slabs. The plants include a Catalpa or Indian Ben Tree as well as Hostas and Rhododendrons.



Tynefield House
Penrith
Grade II
1804 Austere Neo-Classical design
P 574



Tytup Hall
Dalton in Furness
Grade II*
Small country house. C1710 with early c19 side-wing.
P 329
NGS Garden 1983



***Underley Hall**

Kirkby Lonsdale

Grade II*

1825-8 and 1872 by Webster.

P 466-Now Underley Schools (now closed). Webster's work is remarkable as an early revival of Jacobean.

JMR 290-Ruskin described over Underley to the fells from Kirkby Lonsdale churchyard as "one of the loveliest scenes in England-therefore in the world". There are a number impressive entrance lodges chiefly late-Victorian, and a jolly castellated bridge (of 1872) in the park.

Loudon did some work here.

Magnificent curvilinear conservatory.



GC 1875, v.3, p. 466 & 469

Holmes, Gardens of England, plates CXXIX-CXXXI

Undermount

Rydal

NGS Garden 1983

Grade II

P 595- Probably the Hare and Hounds Inn etched by bank barn in the early C19. From the listing:

HISTORY: Undermount has been part of the Rydal Estate since the C16 when it may have been known as 'Greens'. It is thought to have been a single-storey building that was enlarged by the addition of a single-storey extension on its south side in the C17. An undated etching shows the building to have been considerably extended and given an L-shaped plan by construction of a two-storey addition that created a new upper ground floor entered from the south-west side, while the existing lower ground floor continued to be entered from the building's south-east side. The building at the time of the etching was an inn called the 'Hare and Hounds' with a barn forming one arm of the 'L' and living accommodation forming the other arm. An extension to the house was built for John Carter in 1827; however, it is not known if the 'L'-shaped work is Carter's extension or if a later addition to the living accommodation on the building's north-west side is Carter's work. One of these periods of building work

prompted William Wordsworth, who lived at nearby Rydal Mount from 1813 to his death in 1850, to write to the landowner Lady le Fleming complaining that Mr Carter had been allowed to build when she had not allowed Wordsworth himself to build in the Rashfield (Dora's Field) for his friend Miss Fenwick. During the C19 or early C20 the barn's hayloft was converted into domestic accommodation. A window adjacent to the barn's stable door was created out of a blocked door that is thought to have originally been a side passage giving access to the early house. Map evidence from 1898 to the present suggests that since then the building's plan has remained constant. Canon Hardwicke Drummond Rawnsley (1851-1920), a founder member of the National Trust, and his wife rented Undermount for a short period, probably prior to 1915 when he purchased the nearby Allan Bank at Grasmere. During this period the present bathroom was a chapel.

SOURCES: Ordnance Survey Map 1898.



***Underscar**

Keswick
CA12 4PH

P 316- (part hotel) 1856-63 for William Oxley of Liverpool by Charles Reed (later known as Verelst). Edward Kemp designed the Italianate garden.

From: <http://www.newsandstar.co.uk/news/former-top-lake-district-hotel-facing-uncertain-future-after-being-emptied-1.1079810>

It was eventually sold to a wealthy Russian businessman, who has been seen only rarely at Underscar Manor but has commissioned considerable building work there. This has included the erection of a number of impressive ornamental pagodas. Two life-sized stone statues of stags now also stand, sentry-like, at the manor's entrance. Underscar Manor is now comprehensively monitored by CCTV security cameras.



Uplands

Cartmel
NGS Garden 1983

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-38494633.html>

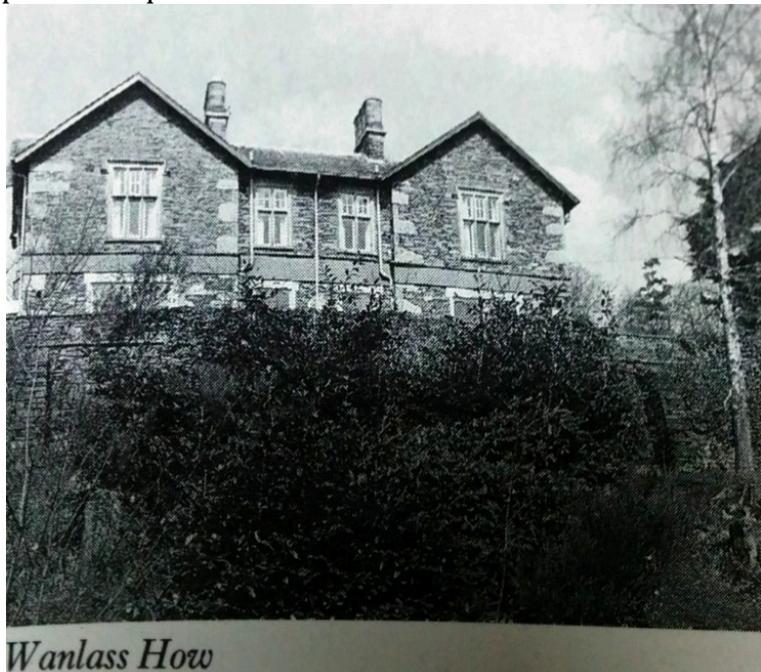


Wanlass How

Ambleside

P 101-Now called Ambleside Park. 1841-42 for James Brooks. Spectacularly sited on a blasted-out rock outcrop overlooking the head of Windermere. Business owners have spoiled it.

JMR 291-The house been much altered and spoilt recently by the John Lewis partnership.



Wanlass How

***Warcop Hall**

Warcop

CA16 6NX

Grade II*

West wing late C16, Central block 1746, east addition late C19

P 660-61

JMR 291-Topiary garden laid out by Charnley in 1850.

NGS Founder Garden 1927



Warnell Hall

Sedbergham

CA5 7HW

Probably C16 with early C19 alterations

Grade II*

Visited by CGT



***Warwick Hall**

Warwick-on-Eden

Carlisle

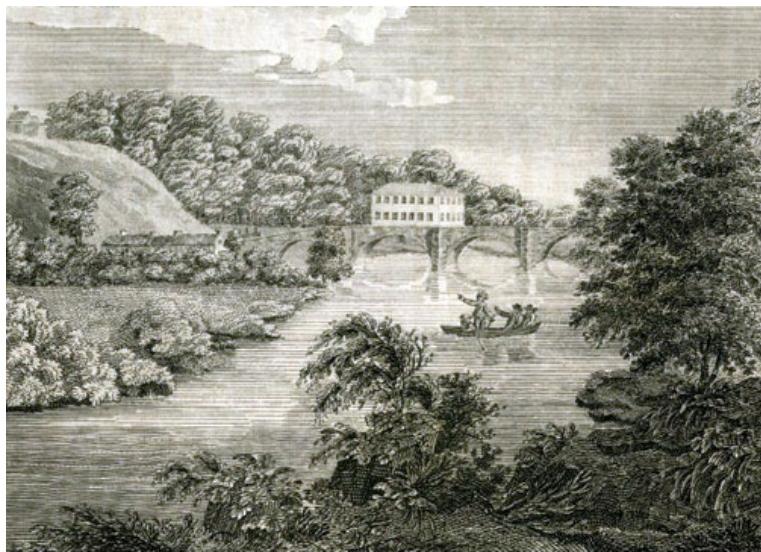
CA4 8PG

P 663- Warwick. The house of 1828 was destroyed by fire in 1930. New hall built 1934. There is nothing else like this in the county. A mixture of Neo-Georgian and Deco. A beech-lined riverside walk to the large walled garden gives splendid views of the house, and of Holme Eden.

JMR 140-1 Bonny Prince Charlie was entertained here 1745 by Jane Warwick, a recusant Jacobite.

Opens under the Red Cross Scheme.





Warwick Hall from 1794

***Wasdale Hall**

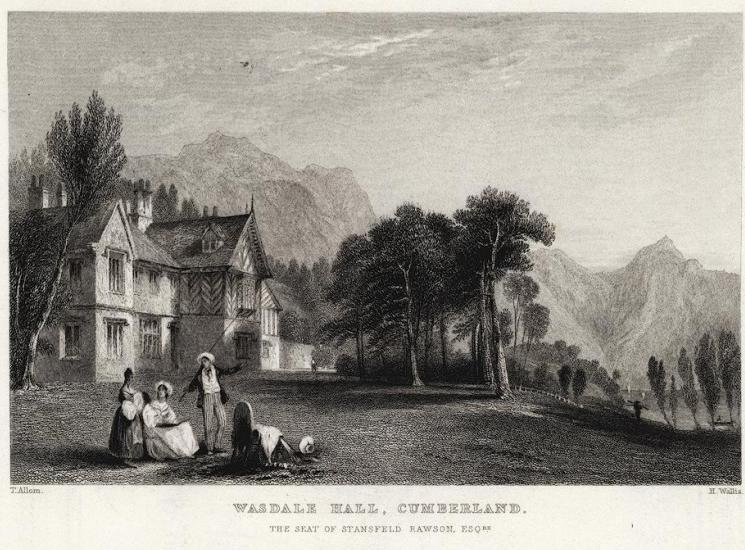
Wasdale

CA20 1ET

Built 1829-43

P 665- Now youth hostel.

JMR 141-There is an incomparable view towards the screes of Wastwater.
National Trust.



From 1835



Photo from 1910

Waterfoot

Pooley Bridge

P-1820 by Major-General James Salmond of Bengal, grandson of Edward Hasell of Dalemain.

JMR 292- The grounds are now full of caravans. Facing Ullswater.



***Water Park**

Coniston
LA12 8DQ
C19

Visited by George V. Also by Wordsworth and Ruskin. Topiary.
JMR 249-Enlarged and remodeled early C20 in magnificently landscaped and planted surroundings overlooking Coniston.



Cumbria Life February 2004 p. 72-5.

***Waterbeck**

Windermere, LA23

P 694- by W L Dolman 1913, who had a reputation for ruining his clients. Mr Hislop of Manchester is supposed to have died when he got the bill, and one can see why. Garden by Mawson, entirely characteristic and well preserved. Three or four formal terraces drop away from the loggia with its unattractively made columns. Water is fed down the middle via Italianate pools to a round pond at the bottom, stone steps manoeuvre symmetrically from terrace to terrace.

For sale for £625,000

<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-41992073.html>



Wharton Hall

Wharton
Nr Kirkby Stephen
CA17 4LD
Grade I
Late C14
P 1559- Park, with impressive wall of 1547. Lord Wharton made another park at Ravenstonedale.



TCWS 1871, Art. XXV; 1901, Art. XVII, p. 257-73.

Wheelbarrow Hall

Wetheral
CA4 8AD
Grade II
Early C18



***Whelprigg House**

Barbon

Grade II, 1834 by George Webster for John Gibson

Now owned by Henry Bowring

Part of a 2,500 acre estate with an Andrew Goldsworthy sheep fold.

P 128-Exciting approach through a disused railway arch and up a long avenue.

NGS garden 1943.

JMR 292-Surely the only house in England where the main gate is reached a mysterious tunnel under a high bank.



***Whitbarrow Lodge**

Witherslack

early C19 with core of c1760.

JMR 293- In a sloping park with plantations of larch below Whitbarrow Scar and enjoying splendid views over flat mossland to Morecambe Bay. There are 2 pretty Reptonian rustic summer houses of yew boughs with pyramidal roofs in the grounds.

NGS Garden 1934



Whitbarrow Lodge

Whitbysteads
Askham
CA10 2PG
Visited by CGT, not in Pevsner.



***White Crags**
Windermere
Well known Arts and Crafts garden
1904
History is on this website-
<http://www.whitecraggs.com/index4658.html?page=2>



Desmond: GC II 1964? 428-29 Fisons Guide 1970, 260

***Whitehall**

Mealsgate

CA7

Grade I

Partly C14

P 519- Mealsgate. Transformed into a mansion by Salvin, from 1862 for George Moore, the great philanthropist. His additions were demolished 1952. C19 drawing by Bland. Moore's gardens by Nesfield. Lodge.

JMR 142-Reputedly the "Whiteladies" of Scotts novel Redgauntlet

From: <http://www.mealsgate.org.uk/whitehall.php>

Anthony Salvin, the foremost restoration architect of the time, built Whitehall for George Moore in 1861.



***Whitehaven Castle (formerly Flatt Hall)**

Whitehaven

CA28 7RA

P 675- Originally Flatt Hall. Rebuilt by Sir John Lowther in 1676-84. In 1766-75 architect Robert Adam turned it towards the sea. Lowther, notorious for his meanness, reputedly never paid Adam's bill.





Whitestock Hall

Colton
Grade II
c1802



Wigton Hall

Wigton
CA7 9NX

P 208- From original Pevsner: Ashlar-faced, of eight bays and Neo-Tudor, i.e.
with Georgian windows.

From the listing: Early C19 for the Matthews family (coat of arms over entrance).



Windebrowe

Keswick

Grade II

From listing: Circa 1833 by George Basevi, incorporating an earlier house.



***Winderwath**

Temple Sowerby

Grade II

Mid C17

Visited by CGT.



Windy Hall

Windermere

Late C19?

Diane and David Kinsman

2 people, 4-acres, 6ft rain & 30+ years. Fellside woodland with rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, hydrangeas, bluebells and foxgloves. Pond, kitchen, 'privy' and 'Best' gardens, Japanese influenced quarry garden. Waterfowl garden with stewartias and large gunneras, alpine area with very small gunneras. Moss path & wildflower meadow. Abundant wildlife with many native birds nesting in the garden. National Collections of Aruncus & Filipendula. Exotic waterfowl and pheasants. Black, multi-horned Hebridean sheep.



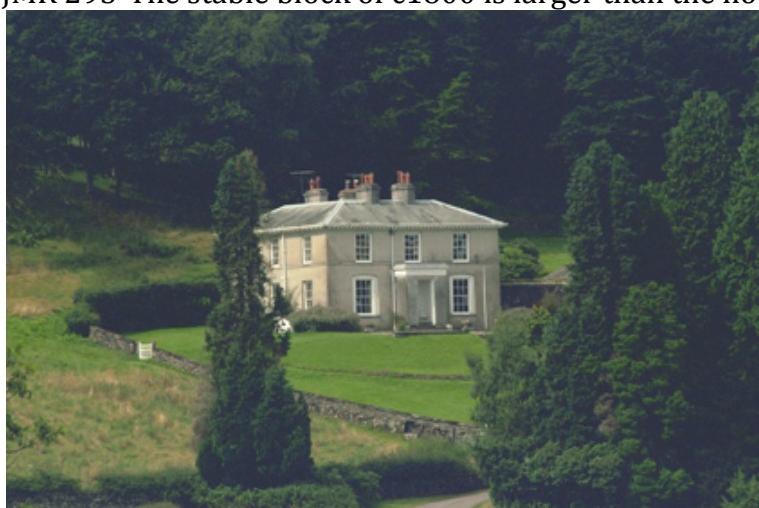
Winster House

Winster

Grade II

early C19

JMR 293-The stable block of c1800 is larger than the house.



Winton Manor House

Kirkby Stephen

Mr Anthony Kilvington

Listed Grade II*. From the listing:

Large house, initialled and dated on pediment D.M. (or M.D.) 1726.



Cumbria Life, July 2009, p. 81-6.

***Witherslack Hall**

Witherslack, LA11 6SD

P 696- Hunting Lodge for the 15th Earl of Derby (now a school for special needs)
By Paley and Austin 1874. Extensive terraced gardens in front and at the side,
lake behind.

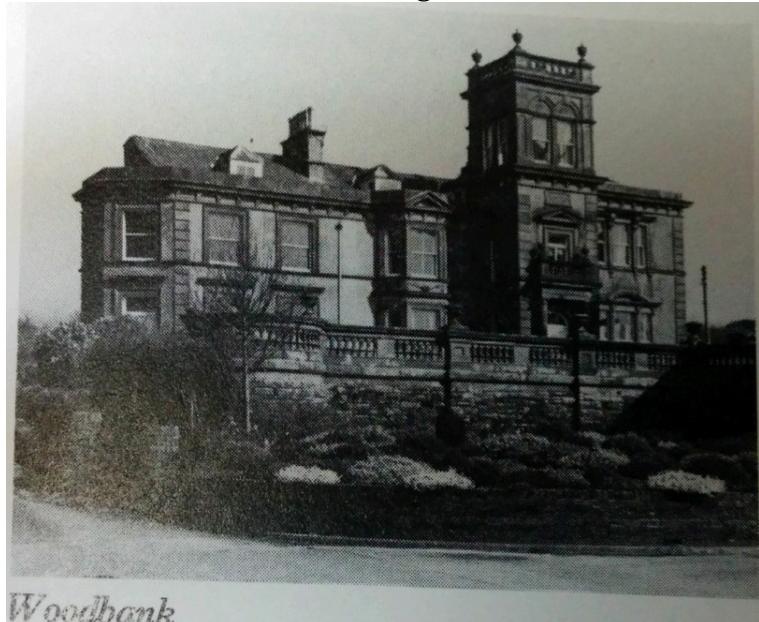
JMR 293-Between the wars this the home of Rt Hon Oliver Stanley, President of
the Board of Education and the Board of Trade who became Secretary of State
for War 1940; he laid out elaborate naturalistic gardens in the woods behind the
house where there is also a lake.



Woodbank

Egremont

Garden lost under a sea of bungalows.



Woodbank

***Wood Hall**

Cockermouth

CA13 0NX

1832 or 1835

JMR 143-The gardens were laid out by Mawson and made the most of the beautiful site, the view from which had been painted by Turner.



WOOD HALL, NEAR COCKERMOUTH.



Above: Pergola at Wood Hall, 1910 (from Phd thesis by Jordan)



Above: Pergola at Wood Hall, 1987 (from Jordan Phd thesis)

Desmond: **Beard, Mawson, 67.**

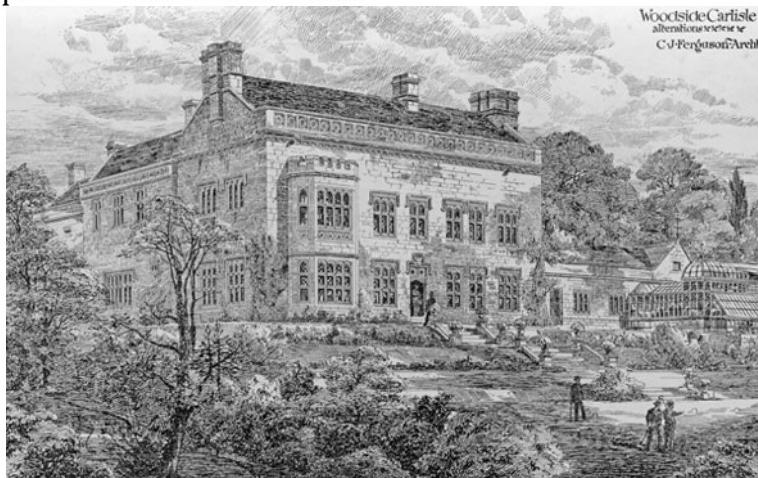
CL 15 June 2000

Cumbria Life 1998

*Woodside

Wreay

P 707- Sara Losh and her sister transformed the plain seven-bay Georgian front of the family home into a good C17 immitation. Only the left end remains after partial demolition in 1936.



From 1879



From 1908

***Wordsworth House**

Cockermouth

P 284- The carcass is William Bird's of 1690. Between 1764 and 1783 it was occupied by John Wordsworth agent to Sir James Lowther (later 1st earl of Lonsdale) who treated him badly. William and Dorothy were both born here.



CL v. 85, p. 599 (letter about the restoration grant); 25 July 2007, p. 66 (only page 67 relevant).

Cumbria Life, Oct. 2010, p. 100-4; May 2011, p. 94.

Wordsworth House

Sockbridge

So named because the poet's grandfather lived here. Earlier known as Sockbridge House.

P 628-Smart little house of four bays.

Listed Grade II. From the listing: Dated and inscribed R&ED 1699 (Reginald & Elizabeth Dobson) over entrance. See RCHM Westmorland, p214, pl, 56.

For sales £695k.-<http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-25589239.html>



***Workington Hall**

Workington

CA14 4AF

Grade I

Mid C14

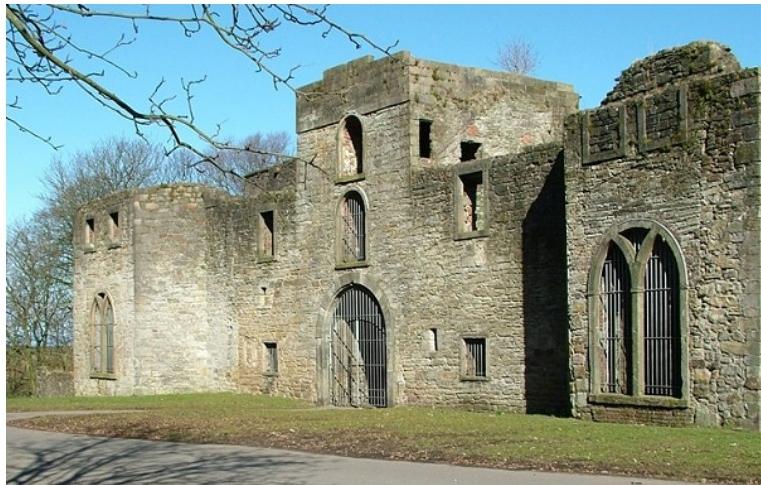
P 700- Very sad. The chief Curwen mansion, not permanently inhabited after 1929. The Park, designed by Thomas White in 1783 stretched both sides of the road, originally connected by a bridge.

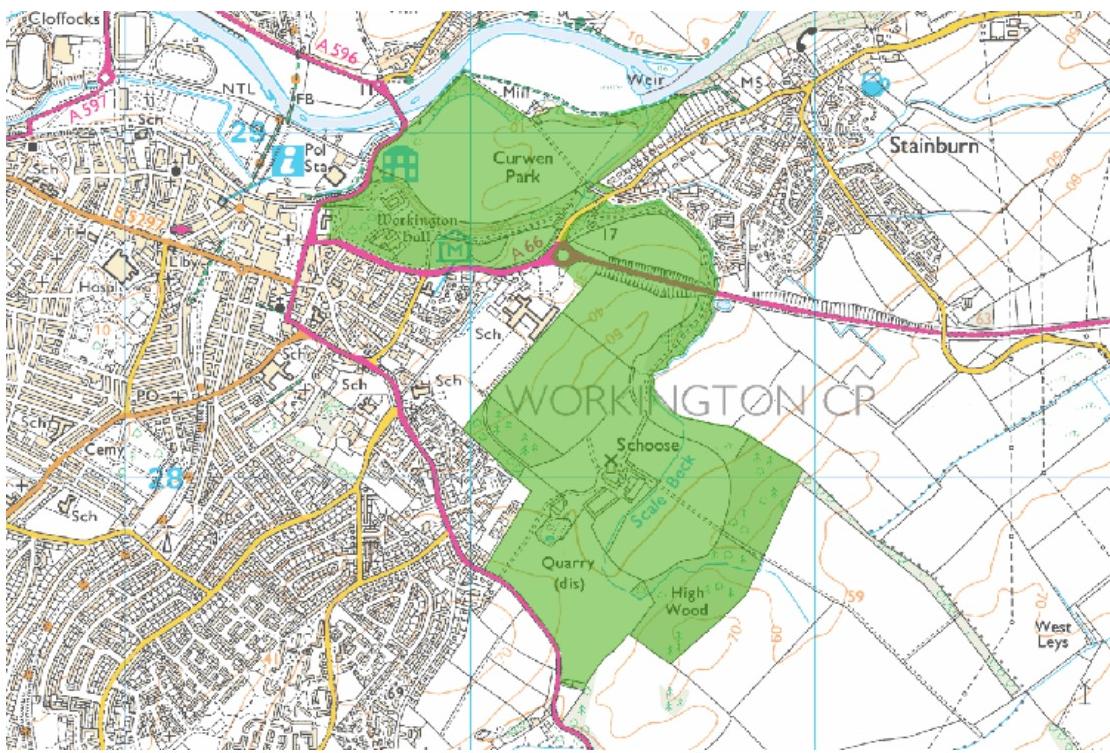
JMR 143-Given by the Curwen family to the local authority. In 1970 £30,000 has been spent making it a "safe ruin" with the advice of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments which considered the ancient masonry more important than the Carr interior. The result looks like a crazy golf course designed by a committee of municipal engineers. It is a depressing story of incompetence and lack of interest. Christian Curwen planted 3 million trees in his lifetime and won many gold medals for his cultivation of carrots and other agrarian achievements. The park was landscaped for him by Thomas White of Retford the planting of the gardens and the decorations of the rooms all formed part of one consistent colour scheme.

Then:



Now:





Listing: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1001262>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS On the north-east front of the Hall is a terrace, immediately beyond which is a steep drop down to the floor of the park. The terrace is shown on a watercolour by Smith dated 1789, which also shows a low wall continuing east round the curve of the top of the bank. If this feature ever actually existed, there is now (1990s) no trace of it.

To the south-west of the Hall is an open area of grass, formerly the site of conservatories and an aviary of the mid C19, and a hedged garden enclosure.

PARK From the Hall a drive leads east along the top of Hall Bank, across a bridge over a sunken track, to the site of Cuckoo Arch. A path leads from the drive to the public road at a point near to a back lodge c 550m east of the Hall. Originally the ride led over the bridge into the Upper Park, forming part of a longer ride which led round the circumference of both parts of the site, Curwen Park and the Upper Park. Much of this route survives.

The northern park is ringed by a woodland belt within the park wall, through which the circumferential path runs. The park appears never to have been completely enclosed, but there was once a greater length of walling than there is now, the section along Ramsay Brow for instance having been demolished and other parts having collapsed.

Having descended the slope to the north of the Hall, past the remains of a mid C19 brewery, the path runs alongside the mill stream, crossing the water where it leaves the park to enter the River Derwent via a low stone bridge. It continues round the western half of the park to Workington Hall Mill, then leads eastwards to the foot of a steep wooded bank. Here it follows alongside Scale Beck, formerly

known as Henning Beck, then runs up through the pleasure ground on Hall Bank, and so back to the Hall. Prior to White's involvement at the site, the beck ran directly north across Low Park and, like the mill stream whose course was also altered, was re-routed round the park's edge on his recommendation. Both streams are crossed by a number of simple stone or brick bridges.

The Upper Park was also surrounded by a continuous belt of trees, the form of which mostly survives. Here the land rises as a hill towards the centre of the enclosed area. Before the late C18 alterations the area was divided into a number of small fields. White's plan shows the removal of the field boundaries and also the planting of park trees, but in the event it appears that this half of the park was only planted with two large clumps which stood on the highest land. It is now (1990s) farmed and has lost its parkland trees.

The perimeter ride runs down the east side of the park above the Scale Beck, which forms the boundary at this point, before leaving the belt to cross the park to Schoose, a model farm complex (listed grade II). This experimental farm with its castellated gatehouse was built around the turn of the C18/C19 by Curwen, well known for his interest in agricultural improvement, on the site of an earlier farm. A map of 1810 shows the eastern ride continuing southwards in the perimeter belt before exiting the estate at Castle Lodge on the public road (A596) south of the park. On White's plan the Castle Lodge site marks the start of his south drive which joined with the western perimeter belt then crossed the centre of the park to connect with the north park. Castle Lodge was built in 1795-6, but White's drive was never laid out as intended, presumably because at the time of his involvement Schoose was seen as the southern limit of the park and the perimeter belt was intended to run immediately in front of the farm buildings. In the event, the park was extended further south as far as High Wood, so incorporating the farm buildings and Schoose Field, an additional 10ha.

From Schoose the ride continues back down the western side of the park to cross the public road and re-enter the northern half of the site. A school and associated playing fields has been inserted into the north-west corner of the Upper Park (outside the boundary here registered), and there has been a limited amount of housing development along its northern edge (outside the boundary here registered).

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden stands to the south of the Hall. White had recommended that this be removed from such a dominant position and a new walled garden erected in the north-east corner of the Upper Park. This alteration was not implemented and instead, in the 1790s, the existing garden was extended.

REFERENCES

E Sanford, *A Cursory Relation of all the Antiquities and Familys in Cumberland* (1675); William Hutchinson, *History of the County of Cumberland I*, (1794), p 138; F O Morris, *A Series of Picturesque Views 5*, (1866-80), p. 57-8; **E C Coates, Curwen Park: Historical Assessment (for Cumbria County Council Planning**

Department 1992)

Maps Plan by Thomas White, 1783 (D/CU/2), (Cumbria Record Office) Plan of the Schoose Farm from a survey by L Cash, 1807 (Helen Thompson Museum, Workington) Plan of Schoose and Moorclose Farm, 1810 (D/CU/5/8), (Cumbria Record Office)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1861-5 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1888 OS 10' to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1864

Illustrations Watercolours of Low Park and the Hall by J Smith, 1789 and 1791 (private collection) Two lithographs for Hutchinson's 'Map of Workington', 1793 (published in Hutchinson (1794) Lithograph, J Mordy, c 1850 (private collection)

Desmond: Morris, Series... v.5, 57

***Wray Castle**

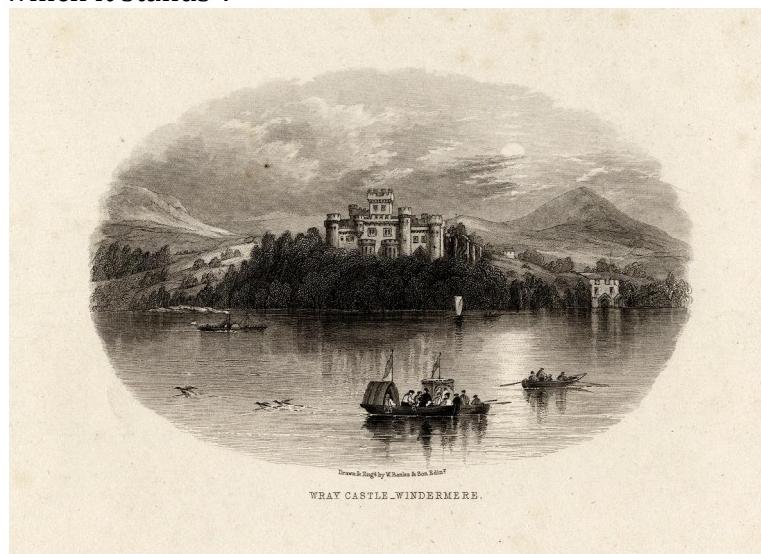
Low Wray

Ambleside

LA22 0JA

P 703- A modern castellated mansion of exactly the kind lampooned by Pugin in his True Principles 1841. Created by Dr James Dawson, surgeon, of Liverpool in 1840-7. Fernery - a castellated glasshouse no less. Gardener's house and boathouse in the same style.

JMR 255-Wordworth thought this extravagant castellated house on the banks of Windermere "added a dignified feature to the interesting scenery in the midst of which it stands".



Cumbria Life, Sept. 2011, p. 36.

Wrayside
Wetheral Shield
CA4 8HZ



***Wreay Hall**

Wreay

House belonging to Douglas Benson, Duke of Portland's Cumberland agent in C18, octagonal dovecote in the park. No image of house found.



Yanwath Hall

Eamont Bridge

CA10 2LF

Grade I

Early or mid C15 with C16 and C17 a&a.

P 708- Arguably the best of all Cumbria's towered houses. Thomas Wilkinson, 1751-1836, Quaker poet, farmer and landscape gardener (cf Pooley Bridge, Tirril, Lowther) had a house called The Grotto in Yanwath village. There he built an underground summerhouse, on which he inscribed 'Beneath the moss grown roof, this rustic cell/ Truth, Liberty, Content, sequester'd dwell'. New houses there now.



Desmond: CL v. 14 1903, 126-31 "A large house yet without grounds yet without grounds or woods or big trees or anything else that makes the Manor of today".
C. J. Cornish
TCWS 1867, Art. VI.

***Yeorton Hall**

Haile

Grade II

Mid C18

JMR 144- A lime avenue (much decayed) on a scale which seems to herald a house on a palatial scale leads to the forecourt entered through gatepiers with Greek fret pattern. The most interesting feature, however, is at the back where a walled garden is accessible from the 1st floor via an arcaded walkway and balustraded bridge. All absolutely fascinating and mysterious; to know its history would spoil the romantic effect.



***Yew Tree Farm & Image Garden**

Reagill

Grade II

Early C18, early C19 and c1837 a&a.

Visited by CGT

P 310-11

From: <http://www.reagill.com/yewtreefarm06.htm>

During the reign of Queen Victoria, "A festival of somewhat unique character was held annually, on the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession, on the grounds of Mr. Bland, which are richly ornamented with pictures, statuary etc. A band of music is engaged for the occasion, and the day's amusements are interspersed with lectures, addresses, music, dancing and other recreations."

His nephew, John Salkeld Bland, was also a skilled artist, leaving us the illustration of the Pleasure Grounds (sometimes called the Image Garden or The Garden Beautiful), reproduced here. Among its features were statues of Sir Walter Scott, Addison, Burns, Venus recumbent beneath a lion, and Music holding a Lute. Bas-relief panels depicted Rob Roy, Prince Charlie, Bois-Guilbert striking down Athelstan, and Science trimming the Lamp of Life. A "Shakespeare Gallery" and a "Local Gallery" of paintings of local scenes hung in the alcoves surrounding the area. There was even a building for the musicians. All of the oil paintings in the alcoves were removed in 1907. Some of the statuary, plinths, alcoves, urns and bas-relief panels remain to this day.

In Desmond, referred to as Reagill, nr Shap.

CGT OP 2, 2004 p. 65-113

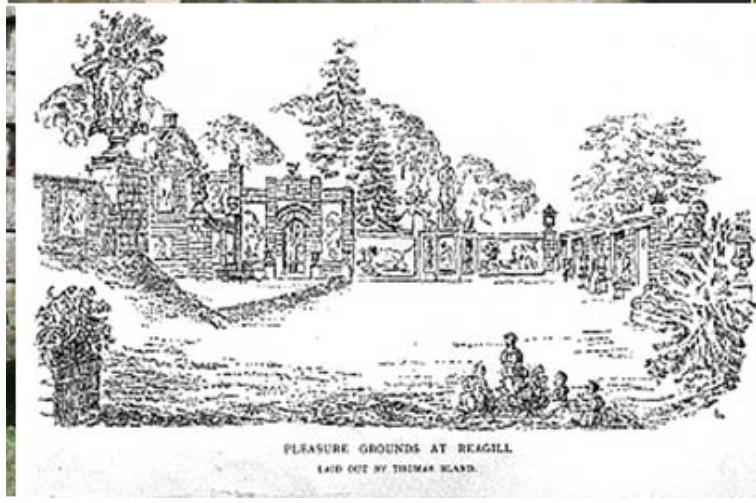
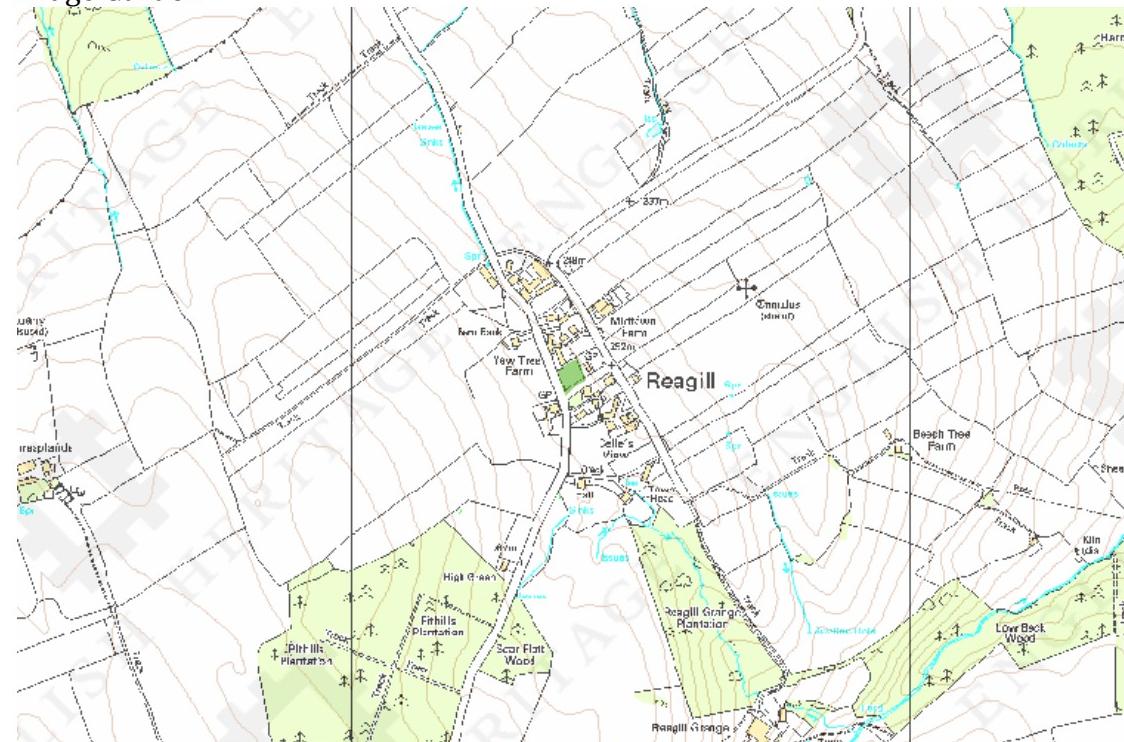


Image Garden



Listing: (Under The Image Garden): <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000670>

Grade II

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The garden, surrounded by drystone walls, is laid largely to lawn with three terraces which fall from the south-west to the north-east and are linked via several flights of stone steps set into the terrace banks. Niches and alcoves set into the walls were formerly filled by Bland with his own oil paintings (gone, late C20). Some seventy of his stone sculptures (listed grade II) remain, scattered around the walls, some set on drystone block plinths. These garden ornaments include statues of Robert Burns, William Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, which were formerly flanked by bas-reliefs and paintings depicting scenes or characters from their novels, poems and plays, the compositions being known as 'galleries'. Elsewhere on the terraces stand pedestals, urns and further statues of both humans and animals, including lions, dogs, a deer and a sphinx.

REFERENCES

B Jones, Follies and Grottoes (1979), pp 250(1 R Foster, Landscape Pieced and Plotted: a History of Gardens in Cumbria, (exhibition catalogue, Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery 1985) 'The figures speak for themselves', The Telegraph, 29 January 2000, p. 16 (Weekend section)
Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1859
Description written: February 2000 Register Inspector: SR Edited: April 2000
Desmond: Jones, Follies and grottoes, 250

*Yewbarrow Lodge

Grange-over-Sands

From:

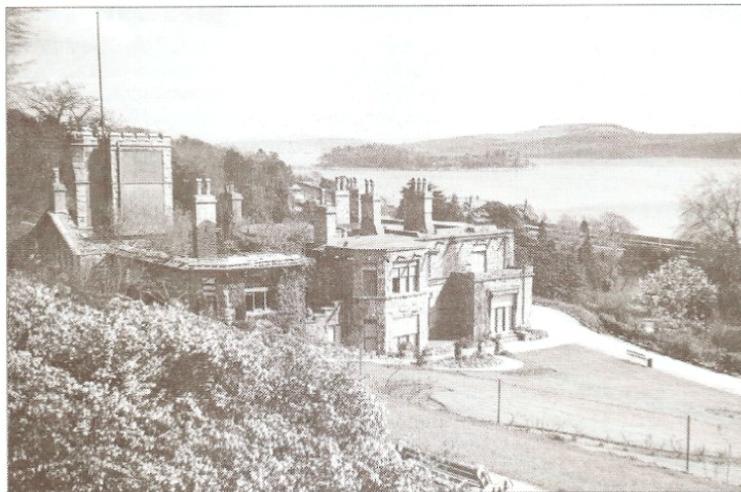
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/10/a2037610.shtml>

In September 1939, I was evacuated to Grange-over-Sands, on Morecombe Bay, from Salford, near Manchester. My first new home was on the outskirts of the town, so after 4 months, I moved into a house near the school, in the town centre. After a few more months, I moved to a large house in its own grounds, called Yewbarrow Lodge. There were 8 other evacuees there and I enjoyed my stay very much. My parents took me home for Christmas 1940, but it was the time of the Manchester and Salford Blitz. After spending all night in a cupboard under the stairs, my father drove me back to Grange the next day.

In May 1941, Grange was bombed and our house was burnt out. We were carried out of the adjoining shelter by fireman, as the fire spread. All I was wearing was a vest. The next day we searched in the debris but all I could find was my tin hat. My father took me back to Salford, then after a few days, he took us to Seascale in Cumbria, where we spent the rest of the war.

I found the experience of being an evacuee scary, but exciting. My time at Yewbarrow Lodge was very memorable and I enjoyed it very much. It was so sad to see the house ablaze, but I will always be thankful for Colonel and Mrs Porritt.

http://www.stevebulman.f9.co.uk/cumbria/grange_f.html



Yewfield

Hawkshead

The house owned by the Cooper-Essex family whose view was spoiled by the building of Betty Fold.

Now Yewfield vegetarian guest house



*** Yews**

Bowness-on-Windermere

Sir Oliver and Lady Scott

From Parks and Gardens:

Yews, Bowness-on-Windermere has a 17th to 18th century country house with an associated parkland. It also has an ornamental garden designed by Thomas Mawson (1902) and later work by Avray Tipping (1911). The gardens generally open once a year to the public.

P 176- 1896 Former home farm, enlarged by John Pattinson 1896. Garden by H Avray Tipping with sunken garden, ha-ha and miniature bastions.

JMR 294- On the fellside above the house is a small octagonal Palladian folly designed and built during their school holidays by Christopher Scott and Alan Powers.



Desmond: Beard, Mawson, 68.